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2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H and K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Piacetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, H, and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Humacao, P. R.; G, Alibonito, P. R.; A, B, C, and D, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; I, Adjuntas, P. R.; K and M, Mantel, P. R.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Logan, Colo.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

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*Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pasa Cabello, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus, E, F, G and H, Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, F, and G, Santiago, Cuba; Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. C, F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, El Cristo, Cuba; B, Baracoa, Cuba; D, El Caney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C, and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; I, Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; K, Ft. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Barracks, O.; E and F, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

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12th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 20th Inf., 21st Inf., 22d Inf., 23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

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DASHING EXPLOIT IN LUZON.

Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 33d Inf., has submitted a report on the operations of an expedition that left Bangued, Northern Luzon, on Jan. 21. It is dated Bangued, Jan. 26. The captain commanded the 1st Battalion of the 33d Inf. Col. Hare ordered him to accompany him, with 40 men mounted, to Licuan, 33 miles northeast, where robbers were levying tributes on the people. Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 33d Inf., was also detailed for this duty. Licuan was entered with practically no opposition. Marching on to Doninglay the

command was ambushed in a narrow canyon with an impassable jungle on each side. Though an attack was expected, it could not be avoided, as the canyon was the sole path. While the point under Sergt.-Maj. Robert E. Wilson drew the enemy's fire, Lieut. Jeffers with six or seven men charged the path. After a brief resistance the rebels fled. The only American hurt was Wilson, who was shot through the buttocks. The rebels had one lieutenant and nine men killed.

Col. Hare, in endorsing the report, said: "I witnessed it all, and I want to say that Sergt.-Maj. Wilson's act was one that simply exhausts the imagination. He was riding into this rocky gorge (not over 50 feet wide) when he was fired upon (at not more than thirty yards) by the three men who covered the trail over the bank. How they missed him I don't know. His magnificent coolness, courage and lightning action saved the eight men on the point. He dashed up the gorge about forty yards, followed by the others, and all were off their horses and behind rocks in such incredibly short time that the thirteen bandits who were concealed along the bank were evidently so confused that their fire did no damage as Wilson's men rushed by, although they kept up a rapid fire.

"While in this position he exhausted the magazine of his Krag, and then saw a man not thirty yards from him, and, as Wilson naively said to me, 'he was too far off to be sure of his aim with his pistol, and he had no time to reload, so he made a dash for the man with his revolver.' Wilson was shot in the hip at this time. As soon as the point were in position behind rocks they opened up on the brush in front, although they could see no one, and I then called to Ashburn to rush the trail. Ashburn had gone up the side of the mountain and opened a fire from there, but Lieut. Jeffers, with seven men, jumped into and crossed the stream and charged up the trail. At its summit he had a personal encounter with three of the bandits. He shot one dead, knocked the other down with the butt of his revolver, while the man behind him threw his gun over Jeffers' shoulder and killed the other one. Jeffers and his seven men then dashed forward, and the fight was soon over.

"I recommend Sergt.-Maj. Robert E. Wilson for a medal of honor. I also recommend 1st Lieut. S. L. Jeffers, and John C. Sammons, Co. D; Frank Miller, Co. D; Francis A. Murray, Co. D; James A. Szymore, Co. C; Ray Bunstine, Co. A; Wm. Smith, Co. A; Paul L. Jenkins, Co. A; Corp. Geo. C. Burke, Co. M, and J. R. Hawkins, Co. A, for medals of honor. To Steward Albion McD. Coffey, who skillfully and successfully dressed Wilson's wound, in the absence of a surgeon, and afterwards walked beside his litter throughout the return trip, I recommend that a certificate of merit be given."

Col. Hare refers to the rebel leader, Capt. Pavil, as a "well-developed brigand." Such men, he says, organize a company of desperate characters and follow the practice in vogue during the Spanish regime of ravaging the country around their mountain camps.

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honorable mention. The principles and objects of the
order include the obligation and duty to cherish all
patriotic memories, to cultivate in truth and charity
fraternal fellowship and sympathies, and contribute
earnest efforts at all times in co-operation with all other
organizations in securing and advancing the best inter-
ests of all comrades and worthy soldiers and sailors.
The executive committee has appointed the two found-
ers of the order, Capt. William F. Lukes and Arthur R.
Alexander, Commander and Adjutant, respectively, until
such time as the first convention can be held, when the
constitution and badge of the order will be submitted for
approval.

In a dissertation on loss of life in the battles of the
future, the "Neue Militarische Blätter" reminds its
readers that at the battle of Kolin the Prussian army
lost forty per cent. in killed and wounded, the infantry
losing about sixty per cent., and nevertheless the army
fell back in good order. It explains that the infrequency
and short duration of modern wars, the greater import-
ance of the part played by the individual in a modern
battle, the general reduction of the period of service
with the colors, the impairing of the warlike spirit which
is due to the greater spread of culture and the growth
of humanitarian views, are causes which tend to explain
why an army will nowadays be disorganized with a far
smaller percentage of killed and wounded than formerly.
Our German contemporary maintains that, notwithstand-
ing the great improvements which have taken place in
the weapons of the soldier, the losses in modern battles
are not so great as those incurred in the campaigns of

Frederick and Napoleon, and it is therefore only a fair
assumption that the further improvements which will
take place in military weapons will be unattended in
the battles of the future by correspondingly increased
loss in killed and wounded. Even the foreboding that
particular bodies engaged at decisive points may suffer
in the future more than was the case in the past is un-
likely to prove well-founded, inasmuch as the troops
of Frederick the Great, on such occasions, lost as much
as 70 and 80 per cent. of their number, as compared
with 40 and 55 per cent. in the last wars. On the other
hand, whilst the losses in killed and wounded have been
steadily decreasing, the "unbloody losses," i.e., prison-
ers, missing, deserters, etc., have equally steadily in-
creased.

OBSERVANCE OF POST REGULATIONS.

A Western Congressman once said that a certain
amount of all Congressional legislation is "tomfool" leg-
islation. Of this class is the bill introduced in the
House by Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts,
directing the issuance by the Secretary of War of regu-
lations permitting the admission at all times to army
posts and quarters where soldiers are located of clergy-
men of all denominations who are summoned at the re-
quest of any officer or enlisted man. Such a bill is entire-
ly unnecessary, for there is no obstacle now put in the
way of the entrance at all times of clergymen, beyond the
rules prescribed for the regulation of posts, which are
or ought to be respected by every civilian whether he
wears the cloth or not. This bill is evidently the out-
come of the incident at Willets Point where a priest
who officiates there regularly asked a passing member
of the guard within the limits of the post whether he
could go to post hospital by a certain road, this within
a few yards of a sign forbidding visitors to pass that
point. The soldier said "certainly." The commanding
officer seeing the priest going along the forbidden road,
forbidden because of possible access thereby to the
fortifications, and knowing nothing of his object, caused
him to be turned back. The clergyman visited the
hospital by the proper route without difficulty three
days later. He has not been ordered to leave the post
or forbidden to enter.

We have altogether too good an opinion of the
clergy to think that they would like to see a freedom
given them on the understanding that they are un-
willing to observe regulations that no gentleman would
object to. One would not like even his most intimate
friend to enter his house by the back door when he had
provided a front door and a door bell, and one would
have rather a poor opinion of such a friend if he should
resent the necessity of ringing the bell before being ad-
mitted. The regulations governing the conduct of a
post are the ordinary routine governing any well-es-
tablished household, and to waive them in the case of a
certain class of civilians would be to make a discrimina-
tion that is entirely uncalled for.

A bit of information we have received from a member
of the 19th Inf., who wrote from Cebu, P. I., under date
of Feb. 10, throws a new light upon the adoption of
guerrilla methods by the insurgents. We usually asso-
ciate the adoption of such warfare with a practical col-
lapse in fighting force, but our Cebu informant writes:
"The last battle of January 8 when our troops bom-
barded the strong fort in the mountains destroying it
without the loss of a man showed the insurgents, as has
been learnt since from papers captured on the person
of one of their general officers now a prisoner in Fort St.
Pedro, that they cannot build forts strong enough to
withstand the American's arms, and that the guerrilla
method of warfare is the only one for them to use
against us. They certainly have accomplished more
since they have done so, in attacking our troops from
ambush, which requires greater vigilance on the part of
troops." This is written of the situation in Cebu, where
there has not been the same amount of rebellious spirit
displayed as on the Island of Luzon, but perhaps it may
be taken as a good indication of the change of mind of
the part of the military leaders of the Filipinos as to the
best way to oppose our forces. If this view of our 19th
Inf. correspondent is correct, the adoption of bushwhack-
ing tactics may after all not be so hopeful a sign of the
extinction of a bellicose feeling among the natives as
one may have been led to think. The report by Gen.
Otis in his official despatches of the beheading of an
American soldier who was taken prisoner may lead to
such summary treatment of guerrillas as will end that
sort of apology for wholesale murder.

Dr. Charles F. Mason, a Volunteer Army Surgeon,
writes from the Philippines to the "Medical Record"
that there is danger of the communication of variola
and smallpox in this country to friends of soldiers
through souvenirs sent to them. He says that these
diseases are almost universal there among all classes,
and that the people have their own looms in their homes,
and manufacture many varieties of the cloth which are
sent by the American soldiers through the mails to their
friends.

We have sickness enough in the Philippines, but we
may congratulate ourselves when we contrast our ex-
periences there, or in Cuba just after the surrender of
Santiago with that of the French in Madagascar where,
during the campaign of 1895, sickness rose at one time
to 100 per cent., with a mortality of 75 per cent., leaving
available only one-quarter of the entire force, who,
though suffering from slight fevers, were available for
duty.

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ENGLISH WAR OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.

In the current "National Review," H. O. Arnold, M. P., makes a severe arraignment of the British War Office. No sufficient provision is made, he says, by either military or naval service for the wants of the other, and no combined plan of operation by the services in defence of the Empire has ever been worked out. Owing to a faulty system also no efficient body of men can be despatched from the United Kingdom in an emergency without either destroying the whole regimental system at home or calling up the reserves, the result being that, in order to send an army into the field, the whole organized military resources of the country are exhausted. He further charges that at the beginning of the present war the supply of artillery, both horse and field, was totally inadequate, and that the absence of any organized staff and of any proper training of field officers at home during peace time proves a great disadvantage in time of war.

In support of his charges Mr. Arnold brings forward many facts. When the South African situation became so threatening that 10,000 men were to be sent to the defence of Natal to furnish them seemed, at first sight, not difficult for a country that had 106,000 men on its active list at home. As a matter of fact, the effort was altogether beyond the powers of the War Office. So far from 10,000 men being despatched from the United Kingdom, not 2,000 were sent. From India, by a dangerous departure from the duty of a Government chartered with the defence of the Empire, 5,000 men were withdrawn, 400 men were shipped from Mauritius, battalions were taken from Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar and troops from Cyprus and Crete. The contribution from the United Kingdom did not exceed a battalion and a half of infantry and the artillery of a brigade.

Natal was invaded on Oct. 9. Between that date and Oct. 20 the total amount of re-enforcements despatched to relieve the hard-pressed British generals in the field consisted of a balloon section of the Royal Engineers and a troop of New South Wales Cavalry. Subsequently, ten battalions were sent from Aldershot to South Africa, but the number of men then available for service was only 4,915, so that 5,850 men had to be taken from the reserves to complete these battalions. The same process was continued until a first-class army reserve ceased to exist, the whole of it having been called out to bring up the battalions of the active army to their nominal strength. The ultimate result attained at the end of several months, was to prove that, out of the 186,000 regular troops on the rolls (active army and first-class reserve), in August, 1899, the total amount available for service in Africa was just over 92,000, the despatch of which number left the United Kingdom without any organized force whatever. The other troops sent to South Africa were made up of reservists not belonging to the first-class, of militia, yeomanry, volunteers and colonial contingents.

That the British artillery was inadequate was shown after the war broke out, when forty-three batteries of guns had to be made or bought and the appurtenant projectiles to be hastily manufactured. At the outbreak of the contest there were just three howitzer batteries ready for use at Woolwich Arsenal and three others capable of being equipped after a time. It was only by guns and ammunition borrowed from the Navy that the situation in Natal was saved. With regard to howitzers, Mr. Arnold-Forster brings out the extraordinary fact that two types are constructed at Woolwich, one for India having a caliber of 5 1-2 inches, and the other for home services and the colonies, having a caliber of 5 inches. The result is that, if England were engaged in war with Russia to-morrow, not one of the howitzers in service in South Africa could be sent to India without obtaining

its own supply of ammunition from Woolwich, and, conversely, none of the Indian 5 1-2-inch batteries can be now requisitioned for service in South Africa. Why, asks Mr. Arnold-Forster, could not the Council of Defence have taken the India Office and the War Office and knocked their heads together until they came to some sensible arrangement? That the absence of any organized staff or of any field officers properly trained at home during peace times is likely to lead to disaster in war is a fact not open to doubt. All competent military men on the continent of Europe are agreed upon the point. The operations in South Africa have supplied conclusive evidence.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

In our list of official despatches will be found a telegraphic statement from Gen. Otis which gives in its true light the nature of the hostilities which have been dignified by the appellation of "war" by those who wish to make it appear that Gen. Otis has not accomplished the results that were expected of his administration. Nothing beyond a skirmish has occurred in the Philippines since January 1, and though more than a hundred skirmishes are reported, our total loss in killed and wounded has been but 245, which gives a percentage of less than two men to each skirmish. The losses of the rebels on the contrary are so extensive that they resemble the results of the operations of the soldiers of Italy in their campaigns against the bandits. Bandits will not fight organized soldiery except in the most desultory manner, and will leave all their belongings and weapons rather than be forced to a stand-up battle. Campaigns against bandits in European countries have continued as long as Gen. Otis's in the Philippines and there is nothing discouraging in the large number of skirmishes reported. On the contrary they are highly encouraging. They show conclusively that the insurgents have been demoralized beyond all power to assemble anything more than small bands and that American occupancy of the islands will be in danger of no more formidable resistance than can be found in the sporadic outbreaks of bandit fury, which, by making no discrimination between American and Filipino in the matter of plunder, may develop in the end a profound native sympathy with the purposes of the American occupation.

The execution of the two Filipinos, which has been reported by cable, may mark the inauguration of a new policy in the Philippines. This is the infliction of the death penalty by order of the military officer in command, in the cases of persons, natives or others, convicted and sentenced by military commissions organized under the rules of war. Morales and Gonzales were convicted by a military commission of the murder of Filipinos, and were sentenced to be hanged. There have been several other cases where the death penalty was imposed by military tribunals, but up to the present instance no such sentence had been carried into effect. All the previous cases were submitted to the President for final action, and in every instance the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

According to the legal officers in the War Department the insurrection in the Philippines amounts to a state of war, and in that view of the case Gen. Otis acted entirely within his authority in ordering the execution of the two Filipinos without special authority from the President. It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Otis's action is undoubtedly intended to suppress brigandage and outlawry in the Philippines, but some conservative officers fear that his summary action may jeopardize the safety of the American prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents.

The "North American Review" continues to devote a large portion of its space to articles dealing with the Transvaal war, or suggested by it. Gen. Count Du Barail, formerly French Minister of War, undertakes a defense of the Boers, and prophesies their ultimate success. "I firmly believe," he says, "that such a people who trust in God in all things are invincible, and that the English, who now confess that it will take 250,000 men to win, will never succeed. And who knows," he adds, "but Europe, electrified by the sight of such heroism, will emerge from her selfish apathy, and make England understand that the trident of Neptune is not yet the sceptre of the world." F. Maddison, M. P., tells us that British workmen condemn the war and explains that they regard it as a phase of the war capital is waging against labor. Thomas G. Sherman lifts up his voice in defense of England, regarding the interest shown in the fortunes of the Boers as an indication of a mistaken sympathy with republics which he condemns. "There is not a republic on earth," he tells us, "except Switzerland and our own United States, in which there is even an approximation to the honesty of administration found in at least six European monarchies; nor anything like the combination of governmental honesty, judicial impartiality, equality of rights, personal liberty and liberality toward Americans, which can be found in these monarchies and in all the British colonies." Finally M. Zola has a general condemnation of war in the abstract, with which all will sympathize, as well as with his despairing admission that there is but one way to end it and that is by suffering it to wear itself out. He discovers terrifying symptoms in what he regards as the growth of the war spirit in this country and in England, adding: "The present crisis will, I feel, be the last, and is undoubtedly war's death cry. It is war killing war, war making further war impossible; war forced to disappear because it is anti-social, because it ruins nations and impedes the progress of humanity toward the City of Peace and Justice; because it is a factor which, on

account of its utter uselessness, must henceforth be banished from history." This is the dreaming of the poet and not the reasoning of the philosopher. As to the United States we can assure M. Zola that he is giving himself unnecessary concern about the growth of the war spirit here.

Speaking of the proposition to send the Boer Gen. Cronje to St. Helena the cynic of the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "If the redoubtable Boer General is so terrible to us, why not have him courteously poisoned without scandal? This idea may shock those who have only energy enough to insult pinioned men; but England has resorted to this dodge before. There can be no doubt that the 'cancer in the stomach' which destroyed Napoleon was the result of a slow poison; and I do not say this in detraction of England, for, on the contrary, I consider it highly creditable to our reputation for common sense. At the time the Latter-Day Prometheus was on his rock, anti-Bourbonist feeling and Carbonarism were rife in France (as witnessed by the affair of the Four Sergeants of La Rochelle in 1822, and ultimately the Revolution of July); if Napoleon had chanced to regain his throne, what a terrible vengeance he would have taken upon us! It was an excellent diplomacy which removed him a l'italienne, decently and in order." This recalls the constantly repeated assertion of Napoleon, appearing in the pages of O'Meara, that Sir Hudson Lowe was sent to St. Helena to poison him. "Boja veremente senza cuore" (a hangman really without a heart) was Napoleon's description of Sir Henry.

The President is now considering the promotions of Col. L. R. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Edwin M. Hayes to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers. There are two vacancies now existing in this grade, and as these two officers have on several occasions rendered services of a highly meritorious character it is urged that they should be given this promotion. The Texas Congressmen have urged the President to make the nominations; but leaving this entirely out of consideration it is understood that he looks upon the promotions of the two officers with favor. To make Gens. Lee, Wheeler and Wilson brigadier generals in the regular establishment it will require a special act of Congress. Although it is the inclination and desire of the President to recognize the services of these three officers in some such substantial manner, there is very little doubt that the present Congress would refuse to give the necessary authority. Congress is already snowed under with military bills of various kinds and the disposition on the part of many members seems to be to look askance upon additional measures providing legislation for the Army. It may be that the President will retain these three officers in the Volunteer establishment pending the result of the coming elections; and if such results prove to be favorable will then endeavor to obtain from the next Congress desirable legislation.

Capt. E. L. Munson, Asst.-Surge, U. S. A., in his essay on "The Ideal Ration for an Army in the Tropics," which won the gold medal presented to the Military Service Institution by Dr. Louis L. Seaman, recommends the following as the best ration for the tropics: Fresh beef (quarters), 10 oz.; fresh mutton, 10 oz.; pork, 6 oz.; bacon, 6 oz.; salt beef, 10 oz.; dried fish (cod), 10 oz.; fresh fish, average (whole), 14 oz.; flour, 18 oz.; soft bread, 20 oz.; hard bread, 18 oz.; cornmeal, 20 oz.; beans, 2.40 oz.; peas, 2.40 oz.; rice, 4 oz.; hominy, 4 oz.; potatoes, 16 oz.; potatoes, 80 per cent., and onions 20 per cent., 16 oz.; potatoes, 70 per cent., and canned tomatoes, 30 per cent., 16 oz.; dried fruit (average), 3 oz.; sugar, 3.50 oz.; molasses, 1 gill; cane syrup, 1 gill. This is smaller in amount than the present ration for temperate climates, contains somewhat more sugar or starch, and a good deal less protein, nitrogen and fat.

The relative mortality from wounds and from disease seems to have been reversed in the South African war if we are to take the statements of the "British Medical Journal" of March 3, which computing to February 24 places the number of British officers and men killed in action at 1,652; adding 294 died of wounds, gives a total of 1,946. On the same date the number of officers and men who had died of disease, including the deaths from disease in the besieged garrisons, so far as known, was returned at 703. As the campaign proceeds probably the general balance will be re-established.

Officers who are living on their pay have the satisfaction of knowing that there are some evils they escape. For example, their heirs will never have their withers rung with the agony of paying an inheritance tax of twelve million dollars, which is the amount in England and the United States, against the estate of George Smith, the hermit millionaire, who died in London last fall. \$950,000 were assessed against the estate in England, \$5,000,000 in New York against \$42,000,000 found here, and there is still a tax to be paid to the United States Government.

On May 2, 1900, the Army Ordnance Department will open bids for the following shell: 6-inch A. P. shell, 904; 10-inch A. P. shell, 766; 12-inch A. P. shell, 404; viate the existing evils of the present system.

The disbursements for March charged to the War Department amounted to \$3,329,053, a decrease as compared with March, 1899, of \$3,300,000, and the Navy Department, \$4,413,637, a decrease of \$430,000. The month showed a big general surplus, the amount being \$16,538,566.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

It now seems more than likely that the present Congress will give advanced rank to both the Major-General Commanding the Army and the Adjutant-General. Senator Lodge, who has interested himself in this matter, has recently introduced two amendments in the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill providing that this advanced rank be given to the two officers. As will be remembered, he some time ago introduced separate bills for this matter, but after consultation with the War Department it was decided that the better manner to get the desired legislation was to have it pass in the nature of amendments to the Appropriation bill.

As a rule, Congressmen are in favor of giving advanced rank to the Commanding officer of the Army, and hence to the Adjutant-General. Legislation of this kind will certainly be for the ultimate benefit of the organization of the Army, and although both the officers who will be immediately affected are somewhat unpopular with some Congressmen, it does not seem advisable that the Army as a whole should be made to suffer on account of this personal enmity. Personal feelings should have no weight in determining questions affecting the interests of the service. Men come and men go, but the Army goes on forever. Our columns are always open to the discussion of the merits of bills before Congress, but we cannot enter into the question of the likes or dislikes of any man or any number of men.

The President has signed S. 1475 for a military post near the city of Sheridan.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have reported without amendment S. 331, to erect a statue or monument in honor of George Henry Ellis, late chief yeoman in the U. S. Navy on the cruiser Brooklyn.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably S. 1018, to establish a Branch Home of the National Home at Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, or some other eligible site in or near that city.

Mr. Platt of New York has introduced in the Senate the following resolution adopted by the New York State Legislature: "That the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be called to the urgent necessity for the passage of an act of Congress directing the exchange at the earliest possible date, of the Springfield rifles and carbines of caliber .45, now in use by the National Guard or organized militia of this and other States, for equal numbers of the arms used by the United States Army."

The bill of Representative Marsh of Illinois, designed to extend military instructions to the public schools of the country, was favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Military Affairs on April 3.

The House Committee on War Claims recommend the passage of H. R. 9825, to authorize investigation and payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service during the war with Spain. There are now on file about 400 claims, aggregating about \$200,000, which claims have originated in sixteen different States, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. The committee state that a prompt adjudication of these claims is demanded no less by a consideration of the public interest than by the condition of our citizens who were materially injured.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs recommend the passage of H. R. 1027, which authorizes the President to appoint an inspector in the Navy, required by law. It is believed that much benefit can be secured by the enactment of this legislation, as it is designed to provide a more uniform and comprehensive manner of keeping accounts and to centralize the supervision and direction of the system of accounts in one head, instead of the present method under which each bureau may have its own separate system.

The House Committee on Military Affairs recommend the passage of S. 41, to authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of captain, and state that they find, upon full investigation, that a great injustice has been Capt. Geddes in the action of court martial, and that the facts demonstrate to impartial men that his restoration to the Army, with the rank held at the time of his dismissal, is an act of simple justice.

The House Committee on Printing have reported with amendment H. O. Res. 124, authorizing the printing of the report of the cruise of the U. S. revenue cutter Bear and the overland expedition for the relief of the whalers in the Arctic Ocean.

Mr. Warren has submitted to the House an amendment proposing to appropriate \$70,000 for continuing work of constructing quarters and other improvements at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Representative McClellan of New York has introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether any aliens have been commissioned as officers of the Army since the close of the war with Spain.

Representative Levy has submitted to the House a resolution calling for investigation by a House committee and for information from the Secretary of War as to the suicide of thirty Army officers and enlisted men since December, 1899, due to hardships of the campaign in the Philippine Islands. Also of the four hundred officers and men said to be confined in various insane asylums because of such hardships. Also as to charges made against officials who have purchased and operated army transports. Also as to charges in the public print concerning the purchase of these and other commissary and quartermaster supplies. Representative Naphean has introduced a similar resolution in regard to press reports that Capt. Edward E. Hatch, 1st U. S. Inf., charges that persons wearing a "militia uniform under the guise of volunteer aids" are a great source of evil in Manila. It calls on Secretary Root to inform the House if any of the so-called "aids" are in any way connected with the U. S. Army in the Philippines; if so, how many, and where stationed; if not, by what authority they have been permitted to wear a militia uniform; also what regulations have been made governing the actions of said "aids," and whether such regulations have been violated. Also what efforts have been made to suppress the "aids," if they are a source of evil.

The Senate passed on April 11 the Hale bill for the construction, maintenance and operation, under the management of the Navy Department, of a Pacific cable under Government ownership. The Secretary of the Navy is to fix the route of the proposed line, using naval vessels for survey and construction work as far as practicable.

Mr. McMillan has submitted to the Senate an amendment to S. R. 98, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the naval engagements on the Cuban coast and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House a letter from the Quartermaster-General of the Army,

dated April 4, touching the importance of the acquisition by the Government of land at Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, for defensive purposes, and describing the tracts which he deems it advisable to acquire. The purchase of the land in question will require an appropriation amounting, in the judgment of the Quartermaster-General to about \$250,000. The views of the Quartermaster-General are concurred in by the War Department.

Secretary Root has also transmitted with a favorable recommendation a letter from the Surgeon-General of the Army, dated Feb. 23, 1900, calling attention to the need of legislation for establishing the status of acting hospital stewards as non-commissioned officers of the Army and submitting draft of a bill embodying the desired legislation, as well as a copy of section 7 of the act of March 1, 1887, as it would read if the alterations to the said section are made, which is as follows: "Section 7. That privates of the Hospital Corps may be appointed as acting hospital stewards by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, whenever the necessities of the service require it. They shall rank as sergeants; their pay shall be twenty-five dollars per month, with increase as above stated, and they shall have the same allowances as a sergeant of cavalry. Acting hospital stewards who have been or shall be retired shall receive three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed them by law previous to retirement. Acting hospital stewards, when educated in the duties of the position, may be eligible for examination for appointment as hospital stewards, as above provided." Surgeon-General Sternberg states that the anomalous status of the acting hospital steward is so obviously unjust to deserving class of men, who are required to possess special knowledge and to assume all the functions of non-commissioned officers, that legislation is clearly necessary.

Mr. Teller has submitted to the Senate an amendment which will appropriate \$30,000 to enable A. H. Emery to complete and erect the 12-inch elevating carriage he is building for the Government, and also to authorize the Secretary of War to increase the contract price of this carriage and its foundations from \$110,000 to \$130,000, intended to be proposed by him to the fortifications appropriation bill.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4003—Mr. Penrose: Authorizing a monument in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, to commemorate the services of the army nurses of the civil war.

S. 4004—Mr. Penrose: Authorizes the Secretary of War to have suitable medals of honor struck, to be presented to the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines who voluntarily remained on duty in the Philippines after their terms of service had expired.

S. 4006—Mr. Penrose: To reimburse naval volunteers enlisted for one year or during the war with Spain for the cost of clothing and equipment.

S. 4025—Mr. Penrose: Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to issue medals of honor to the 120 living officers and soldiers of the five companies from Pennsylvania who were the first to reach Washington City for its defense on April 14, 1861.

S. 4044—Mr. Pettus: To provide for the appointment of contract dental surgeons for service in the U. S. Army.

H. R. 1045—Mr. Allen: Granting an increase of pension to Bertha G. Kimball, widow of Frederick C. Kimball, late 1st Lieutenant and regimental Q. M., 5th U. S. Inf. H. R. 8582: Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Penrose to the Army Appropriation Bill, H. R. 8582, that until otherwise ordered by Congress all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade in the regular establishment of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Judge-Advocate-General, Quartermaster-General, Subsistence, Medical and Pay Departments, and the Signal Corps, respectively, shall be made as now provided by law, or from the volunteer officers now serving in those departments.

H. R. 8582: Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. Lodge to the Army Appropriation Bill, H. R. 8582, that the general officer of the line of the Army assigned to the command of the Army shall hereafter have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant-General while so serving, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances heretofore fixed by law for the staff of Lieutenant-General; and on the retirement of the Commanding General while so serving he shall receive the retired pay of a Lieutenant-General; that hereafter the Adjutant-General shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major-General.

H. R. 10505—Mr. Hull: That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys to be made for the purpose of selecting sites with the view to the establishment of permanent camp grounds for instruction of troops of the Regular Army and National Guard, one each for the North, South, East and West, to be fully equipped and fitted with all modern appliances, and for this purpose is authorized to detail such officers of the Army as may be necessary to carry on the preliminary work; and the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for the expense of such work.

H. R. 10506—Mr. Marsh: For the rearming of the National Guard of the several States and Territories with the U. S. service magazine rifles and carbines, caliber thirty-hundredths.

SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS.

Contrary to what seems to be the general understanding, the recent trial of the battleship Kearsarge did not by any means prove conclusively that the experimental superimposed turret system is a success. Neither did it tend to show in any manner that the system is a failure; the trial simply demonstrated that so far as the mechanical parts of the turrets were concerned there was nothing of importance which could be criticized. No victory has been won by the advocates of the turret; and its opponents have not shown the new system is a failure. Every means was taken by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department to have the mechanical parts of the turrets of the Kearsarge in perfect condition for the recent trial, and the result showed the precautions of this department were not taken in vain. To settle the important question as to whether the superimposed turret is a success as applied to battleships will undoubtedly take a much more serious trial than any which can be given in three or four days time, under any such conditions as those of the recent trial off Fortress Monroe.

As was stated in the Army and Navy Journal of April 7, the only members of the Board on Construction of the Navy who are in favor of the new system of turrets are Rear Admirals Melville and Bradford; the other members of this important board are seriously opposed to the superimposed turret and do not hesitate to condemn it. None of the opposing members are willing to admit in any particular that the trial of the turrets made on the Kearsarge have in any manner shown they are a success. None of them has expressed the slightest surprise that the so-called test resulted favorably; and none of them is yet willing to advocate the use of the new system on the three new battleships now under construction.

The superimposed turret system has been under serious discussion in this country and in Europe for several years, and it was only after considerable difficulty that Rear Admiral Sampson while he was at the Navy Department, persuaded former Secretary Herbert to allow the new system to be tried on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. It is not believed by

many naval officers of prominence the turret will ever prove a success, and it is not believed in the Navy Department the turret will again be placed on a United States ship of war. Military authorities of Europe have examined into the system and have recommended to their governments its non-adoption.

In considering this question of the superimposed turret it is well to look into the arguments advanced by the advocates of the system. In the first place, we have the fact that the 8-inch guns can be trained on either side; thus it is claimed two guns can be made to perform the work that it takes four guns to do when they are placed in separate turrets. The main argument of the advocates of the system is, however, that the new system causes a large saving in weight; in the first place, because two complete turrets are done away with; and, secondly, because the barbettes armor and the training engines are made to do double duty. It is claimed that the total saving of weight on the Kearsarge and Kentucky is 460 tons, as compared with the turret system of such ships as the Oregon. It is also held that the risk of disablement of the 8-inch turret is reduced, because it is protected by the 13-inch turret and that the ship will be easier to manage in an engagement because the blast interference will not have to be taken into consideration.

These arguments are met by the opponents of the turret with counter arguments tending to show that the disadvantages more than counterbalance any advantage which the turret may have on account of the admitted saving in weight. Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief Naval Constructor, is one of the strongest opponents of the new system, and has written some valuable articles on the subject. As to the contention that the superimposed turret can make two guns accomplish the work done by four under the old system, he has recently said in an article in the "Engineer": "The Kearsarge and Kentucky can, it is true, train their one pair of guns on either broadside, but on the other hand they have only two guns at each end to fire axially with the ship, instead of the four of the Iowa, and the three vessels of the Oregon class. Moreover, the broadside is the same when fighting with one opponent, but is less by four powerful guns when both broadsides have been used."

One of the strongest arguments advanced by the opponents of the new turret is the fact that a well-placed shot between the lower, or 13-inch turret, and the barbettes armor would be nearly sure to put out of action the entire turret, and hence all of the guns mounted in it. At this point there is a space of four inches wholly unprotected by any armor whatsoever. Needless to say this is one of the weakest points of the turret.

It is furthermore claimed that the offensive efficiency of both the 8-inch and 13-inch guns mounted in double turrets are materially less than if they were mounted in separate turrets, owing to their mutual interference and lack of independent control. It is pointed out that in case the new turret is disabled by a shot that four guns are put out of action instead of two, as under the old and well tried system. This is an important factor in calculating the usefulness of the superimposed system.

There are many other arguments which have been advanced against the turret system as applied to the Kearsarge and Kentucky, but as we have already given the most important ones, it is not necessary to further go into the technical points of the subject.

By a vote of four to one—Rear Admirals O'Neil, Hichborn and Melville and Capt. C. D. Sigsbee voting in the affirmative, and Rear-Admiral Bradford in the negative—the Naval Board on Construction April 12 decided to adopt a new arrangement of batteries for the three battleships already authorized and the two carried by the pending Naval Appropriation bill. They will have four 12-inch guns, and eight 8-inch guns placed in pairs in single turrets, and either ten or twelve 6-inch guns distributed in broadside. It is proposed to place the two 12-inch turrets forward and aft, and on each corner of the superstructure will be balanced the 8-inch turrets. All of the guns will be of the latest model and will consequently be more powerful than those now installed on vessels in commission.

The addition of four 8-inch guns and two batteries has necessitated an increase in the weight desired for the new batteries, amounting to about 350 tons. Rear-Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor, explained to the board that this could be obtained by slightly increasing the displacement of the ship and lengthening her. As determined by the experiments at the Washington Navy Yard, the battleships will be 435 feet in length.

Rear-Admiral Bradford advocated the installation of superimposed turrets and opposed the battery arrangement proposed, because it did not provide for mounting the big guns in structures of that character. Rear-Admiral Hichborn is decidedly opposed to them. There is still a year before the new vessels will have advanced far enough to prevent their adoption in case plans should be changed. The question of sheathing came up, but was not decided. Four of the five members of the board recently advocated the repeal by Congress of the provision that the three battleships be sheathed, but the House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported in favor of giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion in the matter.

The following is an extract from a letter recently written by the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster-General of the Army and gives the orders of the Department relative to the question of allowing the families of officers of the Army to join their husbands and fathers in the Philippines: "Gen. Otis has requested that the ladies of officers' families should not be permitted to come to Manila. The officers themselves are liable at any time to be ordered to distant parts of the islands, so that they are unable to furnish protection for their families, and Manila is not yet a place where it is proper that an American woman should live without protection. In such cases it would be necessary for the Commanding General to furnish guards, and I cannot impose upon him that necessity. If a lady has male relatives living in Manila in whose family she will live, and who will furnish her protection in the absence of the officer on whose account she asks transportation, the Quartermaster-General is authorized to give her passage on a transport."

Gen. Miles is preparing an elaborate programme for a reorganized artillery school at Fort Monroe. The revised course is to embrace the advanced subject of ballistics, electricity, etc., while there will be a special course in explosives and other subjects of value as a graduate course for West Point officers. If Congress fails to pass any bill relating to the artillery it is proposed to detail one battery from each artillery regiment, making seven batteries, to report at Fort Monroe about July 1, under the direction of Col. John I. Rodgers as chief. The school will probably be formally opened about September. Should the pending artillery provision in the Army Reorganization bill be enacted, there will be another system for selecting troops for duty at Fort Monroe.

A most important decision has recently been rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury Department, which, being based upon the holdings of the Attorney-General in the case of Capt. McCalla, published in the Army and Navy Journal of April 7, has a direct bearing upon the rank and pay of Rear Admiral Schley. The following is the decision of the Comptroller: "An officer of the Navy nominated and confirmed for promotion, vice an officer in the next higher grade nominated for advancement and promotion under Section 1506, Revised Statutes, becomes an officer in the higher grade by promotion in due course, notwithstanding the Senate does not in terms concur in the advancement and promotion of the officer to whose position he is thus appointed. The advancement in numbers and promotion of an officer of the Navy under Section 1506, Revised Statutes, does not become effective so as to create a vacancy in the grade from which he is taken prior to the date on which the Senate confirms such advancement, and vacancies in the next lower grades caused by his promotion date from the time when his advancement is confirmed by the Senate." This decision has the effect of placing Rear Admiral Schley far in advance of Rear Admiral Sampson and near the top of the list of rear admirals. Admiral Sampson's case is not analogous to that of Rear Admiral Schley, and is not affected by this holding of the Comptroller's. We explained the difference in the two cases in our issue of April 7, so it is not necessary to further go into details. It is believed that Admiral Schley will immediately make claim for back pay as rear admiral, and, according to this holding, it must be paid to him.

The recent tests which have been made by the United States and France with types of submarine ships of war have caused considerable comment among military and naval experts of Europe. The problem of the submarine torpedo boat seems so far solved that attention is being directed to the means of meeting their attacks. Our Government has decided to purchase for \$150,000 the Holland with the understanding that the Holland Company deposit in some national bank the sum of \$90,000 as a surety that it will complete the construction of the submarine boat Plunger, already contracted by for the Government. Few officers of the Navy have, until recently, realized just what the Holland and ships of like construction are capable of performing. The tests made this spring in the Potomac river have been witnessed by naval experts of this, as well as other governments, Congressmen and representatives of the press. After seeing the little craft dive all have been greatly impressed with the invention.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has done nothing of interest to the Army during the past week. Several meetings have been held by the committee, but all of them were devoted to the investigation of the Idaho mining troubles. In the House Committee on Naval Affairs only one meeting was held which was devoted to the consideration of private bills of little importance to the Navy. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has had no meeting, owing to the absence of Senator Hale, who only returned to Washington in the middle of the week, after being away for about ten days. On Thursday at the regular meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Secretary Root was heard for the second time on the reorganization bill. His hearing was not made public, but we have been able to obtain through private sources some account of what was said, which appears elsewhere. The subcommittee of this committee held a meeting the same day and continued its consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, recently passed by the House.

The Naval Board on Construction, at its meetings of the past week, practically decided upon the plans for the three new battle ships, Pennsylvania, Georgia and New Jersey. It is the intention of the board to submit the plans for the ships to the Secretary of the Navy when he returns from Colorado. The vessels, as planned by the Board, are to be the three most powerful battle-ships ever constructed in the world. This much members of the Board are willing to admit, but as to the detail of the ships, they will not state anything positive. All that has recently been published in the daily press relative to this matter is for the most part incorrect.

The President has decided to appoint Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen to be the Governor of the Island of Puerto Rico. Mr. Allen is recognized as a man of the greatest ability, and his appointment will be received by all with the greatest favor.

Col. Charles Bird of the Quartermaster General's Department has only recently returned to Washington after a trip around the world to Manila for the purpose of making a complete inspection of the transport system of the Army. On account of the many criticisms which have been made at various times of the manner in which the transports are conducted, the Secretary of War had deemed it advisable to have an exhaustive investigation made of the army ships as they actually are in service. On the whole the report rendered by Col. Bird is favorable to the present system, but he has not neglected to point out many defects. Part of this report will be made public in the near future.

An evidence of the growing simplification of our work in the Islands is given by the President's order, issued on April 11, merging the Departments of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, Gen. Ludlow, now in command of the Department of Havana, giving way to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who will command the consolidated department. The fact that Gen. Lee is to retain his headquarters at Quemados, the present headquarters for Pinar del Rio, would indicate that his duties are to be exclusively military, entirely dissociated from the civil administration of Havana.

On Monday last the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice presented to the Supreme Court of the United States a motion to dismiss the appeal of Oberlin M. Carter, late Capt. of Engineers, from the decision of Judge Lacombe, discharging the writ of habeas corpus in his case. The motion, accompanied by a brief, was made on the grounds heretofore published in the Journal, Carter's attorneys submitting a brief in answer. The motion is now before the Supreme Court, and a decision thereon may be expected on Monday next, which, if favorable, will finally dispose of this celebrated case.

Owing to the present urgent need for officers of ability by the Army in our foreign possessions Secretary Root has decided it will be impracticable to assign any officers this year to the Naval War College for instruction. It is his intention, however, to next year accept the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy and assign three or four officers to this college to receive instructions in matters of warfare pertaining to operations requiring the joint aid of the Army and Navy.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual reunion of the graduates of the Naval Academy will be held at the Naval Academy on Thursday, June 7. The business meeting will take place at 4 p. m. in the Naval Hall. The annual dinner will be held at the Naval Academy Thursday evening, June 7, 1900. All graduates of the Naval Academy, whether members of the Association or not, are invited to be present. The price of the tickets is five dollars.

The Council have decided to make an effort to increase the membership of the Association so as, if possible, to include all who are eligible. The entrance fee is three dollars, with no annual dues. They are particularly desirous to enroll among the members, graduates in civil life, and thus establish some tie between these and the graduates in the service.

Information is requested by the secretary, Harry P. Huse, Annapolis, Md., concerning the graduates who have resigned.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, April 11, 1900, the following gentlemen were elected Companions of the First Class and members of the New York Commandery: Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.; Capt. John R. Bartlett, U. S. N.; Comdr. John C. Wilson, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherard, U. S. N.; Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; Asst. Surg. William S. Thomas, late U. S. N.; George Wilson, A. A. Paym., late U. S. N.; Eric B. Dahlgren; Edmund S. Bailey; Edward Breck, A. M.; Rear Admiral R. N. Stembel, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, U. S. N. The Commander, Admiral Dewey, has presented the New York body with a gavel made from the wood of his flagship, the Olympia.

The final passage of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill by the House of Representatives as it came from the Senate is less a revenue measure than a test of constitutional powers. It enables the United States to pursue the settlement of the great questions devolved upon us by our insular possessions without being committed rashly to a policy which, though applicable to the islands contiguous to our shores, might fail utterly in the case of the Philippines. With an insurrection still on our hands in the Orient, and to that extent the status of the archipelago being uncertain, it is altogether the part of wisdom for us not to adopt a general policy until we know exactly where we stand and can apply it with no danger of its effectiveness being menaced by existing rebellion. The more we consider the bill, which levies a small duty on imports from Puerto Rico for a period of two years, the duties so raised returning to the islands for its internal improvement, the more we feel constrained to congratulate the President that he has had at his elbow the assistance of such eminent legal ability as that of Secretary Root. It is indeed fortunate that the Department to which has fallen the difficult task of controlling our new islands should have at its head so far seeing and judicial a mind as that of Mr. Root. The vote in the House—163 to 151—is significant in that the nays included every opponent of expansion, and in the list of names were to be found those that were arrayed against the annexation of Hawaii and the treaty of peace with Spain.

TRAGEDY AT ESQUIMALT, B. C.

Navigating-Lieut. Reginald Scott of H. M. S. Pheasant was shot at the Esquimalt Naval Station on the night of April 6 by a sentry, who says he got no response to his challenge and thought the lieutenant was a spy. The sentry is of the artillery, and the shooting has increased the bitter feeling between the artillery and naval men on duty at the station. According to a dispatch to the New York "Sun," the dock is owned and controlled by the Canadian Government, but operated in conjunction with the naval affairs of the station. An attempt to blow up H. M. S. Leander was reported and a cordon of sentries was put around the dock by the Dominion authorities, these men being selected chiefly from the ranks of retired naval men about the city. Lieut. Burns, of the artillery, attempted to pass, and was promptly halted, although in uniform, wearing his sword and well known to the sentry. Instead of giving the countersign the Lieutenant, becoming enraged, drew his sword and lunged at the sentry. The latter threw him to the ground, at the same time summoning the guard, to whose custody the prisoner was surrendered. For four days Lieut. Burns was nominally under arrest, and this aroused the anger of the artillerymen against the naval men.

Guard duty fell on Friday to the Pheasant and Lieut. Scott was officer of the guard in the evening. He went ashore to visit the sentries at 11:30 o'clock. Lieut. Scott's brother officers have contented themselves with inspecting the naval guard, but it is said that Scott was determined to assert the Navy's jurisdiction and control over the entire yard and possibly surprise the Royal Artillery guard by popping in on him unawares from the rear of the little eminence on which the new guns have been mounted. He passed the gate sentry, a naval man, and approached the sentry watching over the big guns. Then four shots in quick succession roused the entire population of the yard.

"I've shot a spy," said Gunner Higgins in response to the inquiries. Lieut. Scott was found upon the ground, shot through the lungs with a bullet that had entered his right breast.

The doctor told the wounded man that his chances for life were very slight. He made a deposition and declared that he had thrice given the password at Higgins's challenge, although his voice might have been drowned by the gale that was blowing. The gunner went to an inquiry by his own officers and declared that he had fired two shots over the Lieutenant's head and then, as he still came on, and believing him to be a spy, fired to kill at ten paces or less. Scott is expected to die.

The Army will be glad to learn that the second attempt to shrink the jacket on the big 16-inch gun at the Watervliet Arsenal was successfully carried through on April 7. Only Col. Farley, Capt. Hobbs, Capt. Benet and the workmen about the plant were present.

The death of Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art., promotes 1st Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 6th Art., to captain. Capt. Sturgis is at present on duty in the Philippines as lieutenant-colonel and A. A. G. of volunteers.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. J. J. Hornbush, 5th Cav., has arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mrs. Hamilton Rowan has left Fort Monroe, Va., for Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson, U. S. N., has joined the Buffalo at the Navy Yard, New York.

Col. M. P. Maus, U. S. A., and Mrs. Maus, have been on a short visit to Coronada Beach, California.

Brig.-Gen. A. M. Wherry, U. S. A., retired, left St. Augustine, Fla., for 292 McGregor avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late vice-President Hobart, is making a short visit at the White House to Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of Daniel C. Lamont, is in Washington, D. C., at the Arlington Hotel, where she is receiving her friends.

Lieut.-Col. A. A. Woodhull, Dept. Surg.-Gen., U. S. A., and Mrs. Woodhull, arrived in New York April 11 on the steamship Oceanic.

Lieut. J. L. Dodge, 25th Inf., recently in San Antonio, has gone to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Co. A of his regiment.

Miss Hay, daughter of Pay Inspector James Hay, U. S. N., was visit Paris, France, in May and will return to America in June.

Lieut.-Col. D. H. Kinzie, 5th Art., has returned to New Orleans, La., from a trip to Vicksburg, Miss., and other points on inspection duty.

Col. C. H. Heyl, Inspector-Gen., U. S. A., was in Pittsburg and Philadelphia this week, inspecting the accounts of various disbursing officers there.

A farewell banquet was given at Havana, April 10, to Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., prior to his relinquishing duty there and returning to the U. S.

The daily papers report that Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., has purchased the house in Ninth street, New York he has so long occupied as a residence.

Mrs. and Miss Wilkes are still in Florence, Italy, where they have been for some time. Mrs. Wilkes is the widow of the late Commodore Wilkes, U. S. N.

Madame Renard, wife of Capt. Renard, of the French Army, will go to Paris in June, when she will be joined by her sister, Miss Anna Key, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Clarke, widow of Gen. Frank Clarke, U. S. A., has had Miss Clarke, a niece of the General, visiting her at her apartment at the "Porter," Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief U. S. N., contributes to "Collier's Weekly" of April 7 an interesting article on "The Search for the North Pole."

Lieut. W. H. Wassell, 22d Inf., has arrived in the United States from Manila to spend a leave with relatives in Pennsylvania. He will return to Manila in June next.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., has gone to Fortress Monroe, Va., where with Miss Evans they will entertain a house party in their cottage after Easter.

Mrs. Porter, wife of Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. Ambassador to France, has returned to Paris and resumed receptions on first and third Mondays of each month from 4 to 7 p. m.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, U. S. N., is reported to have received an offer of \$1,000 for a five thousand word account of his captivity, to be published in a well known magazine.

Lieut. J. J. Hunker, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hunker, are passing some time with Mrs. George W. Childs at her home on K street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Childs is the aunt of Mrs. Hunker.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey have left their home on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., and gone to pass the early summer at "Beauvoir" on the Woody Lane, just out of Washington.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. E. E. Benjamin, Capt. R. R. Steedman, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. P. Butler, St. Denis; Lieut. E. Swift, 47 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn; Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 21 West 14th street.

Major R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, has sent to the New York "Tribune" a vigorous denial and refutation of the charge made at a meeting of the Society for Political Study, that "Indian children are torn from their parents to be sent to Carlisle or some other school."

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a committee report, calls on President McKinley to use his authority to check the introduction of liquor and the multiplication of saloons in the nation's new possessions, and condemns Attorney-Gen. Griggs for his interpretation of the law, which permits the Army canteen to exist.

The following were the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 11: Maj. J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A.; Col. M. B. Adams, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Maj. H. Gardner, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. H. Campbell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Campbell; Maj. F. Fuger, U. S. A.; Lieut. M. B. Stokes, U. S. A.; Gen. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Geo. Brown, U. S. N.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the fall and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the re-occupation of Fort Sumter will be celebrated by the Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron by a dinner at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday evening, April 16.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on April 5, in the "Gazette" of that city are: Pay Director Bellows, U. S. N., has recovered from a ten days' illness and is once more at his desk. Capt. W. H. Harris, U. S. N., has returned from a brief visit in Boston. Pay Clerk B. M. Tilton, U. S. N., is restricted to his residence by illness.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, U. S. N., was ordered to Manila and not to Guam as has been stated. He is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., a much more pleasant place, no doubt he find that Guam, where the chief interest seems to have been in looking for storms and speculating on the nature of the next proclamation from the Governor of the Island.

Orders have been sent to Pay Director Henry M. Denniston, in charge of the Navy pay office in New York, to charter a ship to carry to the famine sufferers in India a quantity of provisions and medicines, which are stored in New York. One ship was sent from San Francisco, but it was decided to sell the supplies intended to go from New York and transmit the money obtained by that means.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Richmond P. Davis returned to West Point this week from a southern trip.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Reed, have returned to Chicago after a pleasant visit to Cuba and Florida.

Mrs. Bingham, wife of Major G. S. Bingham, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., visiting her parents, Captain and Mrs. Lynch, at 1326 Wallack place.

Lieut. Sylvester Theall, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Theall will pass Easter in Washington, D. C., with Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bayne, the parents of Mrs. Theall.

Mrs. Heywood, wife of Brig.-Gen. Heywood, U. S. M. C., will again hold her receptions at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C. After Easter Miss Stettway is the guest of Mrs. Heywood.

Major Douglas M. Scott, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scott, are settled in their new cottage at Coburg, Canada. Mrs. Admiral Scott and Miss Julia Scott joined Major and Mrs. Scott in Coburg last week.

Miss Miller, daughter of the late Gen. Morris Miller, U. S. A., has leased her home in 21st street, Washington, D. C., and with her sister, Mrs. Nicholls, is visiting their brother, Colonel Miller, U. S. A., at his home in 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. Thomas M. Barry, A. A. G., U. S. A., Mrs. Barry, Master Thomas Barry, Jr., and Miss Ellen Barry, are pleasantly located at 1315 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Barry has entirely recovered from her recent attack of illness.

The M. E. Church in conference in New York recently pitched into the army canteen and adopted a resolution demanding its abolition. But we are somewhat inclined to think the canteen is like a balky mule; it wont go, even with all the persuasion of the denomination in question.

Guanica Post, No. 1, of the Society of the Army of Puerto Rico, of the Spanish-American war, was organized April 9 at the First Regiment Armory, Chicago. The post is the nucleus of the society incorporated on Feb. 15 at Springfield, and which aims to become national in character.

Mrs. J. S. Loud, wife of Major John S. Loud, U. S. A., has returned from Florida and will be home, 1245 Kenesaw avenue, Washington, until the latter part of April, where she will visit her son, Lieut. James M. Loud, now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., before his departure for Alaska.

Mrs. Silvey, widow of the late Col. William Silvey, U. S. A., will leave Washington, D. C., on Wednesday the 11th for New Brunswick, N. J., where she will join her daughters, Mrs. Eshler and Mrs. Piez. The latter will sail on May 18 with her husband, Professor Piez, for a six months stay in Europe.

A Vancouver despatch says: "It is announced that Paymaster Clark of the British North Pacific Squadron has disappeared. Coincident with his going away is the loss of \$25,000 belonging to the Navy of Great Britain. Clark is said to have come from a most excellent English family. He has been prominent for many months in the social life of this place."

Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his residence at Honolulu, H. I., the climate of that paradise of the Pacific being the happy mean for which the invalid is now on the continual lookout. The only daughter of Dr. Taylor is the wife of Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., now on duty as assistant in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

The "Daily News" of Pensacola, Fla., in a recent issue referring to the Navy Yard at that place and the improvement and importance reached under the administration of Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., among other things says: "Many and marked have been the improvements at the Pensacola Navy Yard under the efficient and energetic management of Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, but there has been no blast of trumpets, no boasting of better things to come."

Roberto F. Bevan, an American doing business in Malaga, Spain, now in Washington, says: "The feeling of antagonism to Americans has passed away in Spain, and the recent war has been practically forgotten. At present the strong feeling against England and everything British has caused a kindly spirit toward America. The war in South Africa has enraged all of the Latin countries in Europe against England, and the dislike is shown in nearly every way possible. The United States is rated high, however, and everybody is friendly."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" names Major-Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., for the position of Vice-President of the United States, recounts his military record and enumerates his qualifications thus: "A thorough college education; an education as a lawyer; ability to preside over a deliberative assembly; long and brilliant services as a soldier, successful in every field; intimate identification with the policy of expansion; authorship of a book on another national problem, wherein he wrote from personal experience; acquaintance with all parts of our country, from Savannah, Ga., to Fort Vancouver, in the State of Washington; a most agreeable personality, and a character absolutely free from blemish in every relation of life."

A Harrisburg correspondent writes: "The opening here, April 16, of the Henrietta Crosman season in 'One of Our Little Girls' will be attended by a number of Army and Navy officers, Miss Crosman being an Army girl, and naturally the officers acquainted with her and her family are anxious to see her make a success. Miss Crosman's grandfather was Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, U. S. A., who died in 1882. Her father is Major Crosman, formerly of the regular Army, and an uncle, also of the regular Army, was killed in 1864. Another uncle was Alexander Crosman, a lieutenant in the Navy, who also lost his life in action. Gens. Miles and Brooke have promised to be on hand, and as Lieut. Crosman, U. S. N., was a classmate of Admiral Dewey, it is expected that he also will come to Harrisburg."

The "Saturday Evening Post" of April 7 has a fine likeness of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, concerning whom it says: "A few weeks ago the U. S. Ship Nero, Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. Hodges, reached San Francisco after several months of interesting work in the Pacific Ocean. It is perfectly well understood that we must have cable communication with our possessions in the East. Several years ago a practicable route for this cable was established between San Francisco and Honolulu. Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, after a very careful study of the conditions laid out a route from Honolulu by way of Guam to the Philippines, and also to Japan. His selection met with opposition from some of the cable authorities; but Commander Hodges, after a careful survey of the whole route, found that Rear Admiral Bradford was right. The work was a peculiarly difficult one, and was brilliantly performed by Lieut.-Comdr. Hodges, so that the whole result was most gratifying."

P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. N., was ill with the grip at his home in Norfolk, Va., April 7.

Gen. Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed Gen. Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces.

Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., of the Puerto Rican regiment, left New York this week for San Juan to join his regiment.

Mrs. R. R. Stogsdall will make her home with her parents at Ambog, Ill., while Lieut. Stogsdall is in the Philippines.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., lately at Hot Springs, Ark., is now visiting at 117 3d avenue, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the Italian patriot, is visiting friends in Brooklyn and from there goes to Baltimore.

Commissary Sergt. Hubert Franklin, U. S. A., recently retired at Fort Hancock, has established his home at Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen, 7th Art., has rejoined at Fort Greble, R. I., from leave and visited at New Bedford and vicinity this week.

Mrs. Vidmer, wife of Lieut. Vidmer, 10th U. S. Cav., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Kemp Mizner, at her home in Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. G. W. Stuart, 7th Inf., of Fort Porter, is enjoying a week's leave before going with his company to Seattle, en route to Alaska.

Comdr. Jno. B. Briggs, U. S. N., is on waiting orders for a period, his address being, at present, No. 49 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. John G. Haas, of Lancaster, Pa., maker of uniforms, has now located his branch establishment at Washington, D. C., at 1308 F street.

Major Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., and Mrs. Mills, are recent arrivals in San Francisco from Honolulu, the Major being en route to Manila.

Lieut. Freeman E. Olmstead, U. S. A., reached his sixty-fourth birthday April 13, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Preparations are already being made in many parts of the U. S. for the proper observance of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. U. S. Grant, April 27, next.

One of the athletic contests recently decided in Manila was a boxing match between "young Sharkey," of the 24th Inf., and Thomas Higgins, of the 14th Inf.

Paymaster John Q. Lovell, U. S. N., remains on waiting orders in New Orleans, La. His address is in care of J. M. Parke, Esq., Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

Senator Beveridge's able essay in the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" on "The American Soldier in the Philippines" is receiving high commendation in many quarters.

John C. McGibbon, a scientific kite expert, has been making experiments with the Eddy war kite at Newark, N. J., and raised the kite to a height of 3,000 feet, and demonstrated their practical value in war.

The friends of Lieut. Knox, 20th Inf., who has been transferred to the 7th Inf., gave him a farewell dinner at the Bohemian Club, Manila, on Feb. 27, on the eve of his departure for the States to join his regiment.

Major M. A. Batson, recently appointed Major of the Macabebe Battalion, left Newark on Sunday, April 8, for San Francisco, and will leave San Francisco on the transport Hancock with the Philippine Commission for Manila to raise the battalion.

The Manila "Freedom" of February 28 said: "Col. W. E. Birkhimer of the 28th Inf., besides being one of the most energetic and valiant officers in the field, is also a most valuable man because of his ability to interpret military law. He has for years served as judge advocate in Washington and for a time in the same capacity at Manila."

Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, 34th U. S. Vol. Inf., who has been actively engaged on the Northern Expedition with Gen. Lawton as Acting Chief, Dr. Master and Chief Commissary of the 3d Brigade, has finished his work with that brigade and has joined his battalion as battalion adjutant, which is Major Penn's of Col. R. L. Howze's regiment at Laong, P. I., Gen. Young's Brigade.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, 20th Inf., at Manila, on March 3 was reported to have been compelled to give up lecturing for the present, upon the emphatic advice of his physician. After coming to Manila Chaplain Bateman worked very hard, preaching and lecturing from three to six times between Sundays, and he was threatened with a breakdown. He had not fully recovered from the Cuban campaign when he arrived in December.

Admiral Dewey has determined to deposit his collection of personal trophies, including the sword presented to him by Congress and the great popular loving cup, for permanent exhibition in the Hall of History of the National Museum attached to the Smithsonian Institution. The articles are valued at about \$100,000. Two cases are being specially made for them, and they will be surrounded by the cases containing relics of George Washington, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Grant and other famous American statesmen and soldiers. Admiral Dewey will have the distinction of being the only living American to whom a historical case in the museum has been assigned.

Comdr. John J. Brice, U. S. N., retired, is living in Oakville, Cal., amid the pleasant surroundings of a country seat, and the latest advices are to the effect that his health has not been better for several years than at the present time. Comdr. Brice retains his interest in the operations of the Fish Commission, he having been the United States Fish Commissioner for several years, and expresses the conviction that Lake Tahoe will in the course of time become one of the principal fish preserves in the country. Comdr. Brice was mainly instrumental in stocking this fine sheet of water among the Nevada mountains with eastern trout, the progeny of which are already giving unequalled sport to the Isaak Waltons of the Pacific coast.

The society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual reunion at Fredericksburg, Va., on May 25 and 26. The present officers of the society are: Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg, president; Brevet Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V., secretary; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Samuel Truesdell, treasurer; Col. Charles W. Scott, U. S. V., corresponding secretary. The secretary may be addressed at 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The corps and society meetings will be held on the first day with lunch at 1 p. m., followed by a visit to Marye's Heights and other points of interest. At 8 p. m. the public exercises in the Opera House will be held. The orator will be Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. The second day will be occupied in an excursion to Richmond and a reception at the Opera House in the evening. President McKinley is expected to attend the reunion with others from Washington.

Gen. Coriolano Ponza is Italy's new Minister of War, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Merri.

Men with peculiar names often enlist in the Army. For instance, we note that at one of the posts in New York Harbor a soldier has the jocund name of "Bac Bany Song."

Lieut.-Comdr. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., has been transferred to the Navy Yard at Mare Island from the old Independence, and retains his residence in Vallejo, where he is so well and favorably known.

Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A., left Seattle April 9 for Skagway to select a site there for an army post and to inspect troops there and at Wrangell. He will return to Seattle toward the end of April.

Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., retired, resides on the beautiful island of Amogansett, in Long Island Sound, within touch of salt water, and where the smell of the sea is perpetually in his nostrils.

Comdr. Richard Inch, U. S. N., has just arrived home from a long tour of duty on the Asiatic station, and is living at 203 A street, S. E. Washington, D. C. Comdr. Inch has been granted three months sick leave.

Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the Navy Department as the successor of Comdr. Craig, in charge of the Hydrographic Office, and has entered upon his duties with his accustomed zeal and ability.

The wedding of Lieut. R. R. Belknap, U. S. N., and Miss Averill was solemnized on March 31 at Trinity Church, San Francisco. In the afternoon of the same day the groom sailed for Hongkong, where he will assume his duties on the staff of Rear-Admiral Remey.

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, resides in the pleasant little town of West Newton, Mass. Admiral Kimberly retains his interest in naval matters unimpaired, but his health the past winter has not been of the best, and his visits to Boston have been few and far between.

Rear Admiral Kempff relinquished command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 29, and he left the same day for San Francisco. All the officers of the station were at the quay wall to bid him good bye, and a storm of whistles bade him God speed as the tug bearing him steamed down the bay.

A. A. Surg. Palmer H. Lyon, U. S. A., arrived in Manila March 27 from San Francisco. On April 5 a son was born to his wife, Grace Hamilton Lyon, in New York City, and has been named Innis Palmer, in honor of his great-uncle, Brig.-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, Bat. Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.

Surg. Ernest Norfleet, U. S. N., whose retirement a few years since was such a surprise, is living in Roxobel, N. C., in fairly good health. Dr. Norfleet was on the U. S. S. Trenton during the events at Samoa in March, 1899, when that ship was wrecked, and never fully recovered from the hardships gone through on that occasion.

Miss Stockton, daughter of Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, U. S. N., on duty at the Naval Station, Newport, R. I., and president of the Naval War College, will be married in May to Lieut. Frederick A. Traut, U. S. N., who is at present serving on board the U. S. S. Monongahela. Lieut. Traut was appointed to the Naval Academy from Connecticut, and graduated in May, 1888.

The venerable Rear Admiral Uphur, U. S. N., now in his seventy-seventh year, is living in Morristown, N. J., his address being in care of the Morristown Club of that place. Admiral Uphur is a great admirer of the fighting men of the modern navy, and he is never weary of singing the praises of those officers whose names became famous during the late Spanish war.

Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N., inspector of equipment for vessels under construction at the W. R. Trigg Company's works, Richmond, Va., has been quite ill from a fierce attack of the prevailing grip which has invaded the city, but is now on the road to recovery. The illness comes at rather an inopportune time, inasmuch as Lieut. Field expects to be married some time the latter part of the month.

Major H. T. Allen, 43d Inf., U. S. V., writes from Catbalogan, Samar, P. I., to the New York "Sun" suggesting that it would contribute to the general welfare and development of this island, whose population is anxious to learn English, by sending Spanish-English grammars and pocket dictionaries for distribution. He says that practically all of the insurgent officers have surrendered themselves, and the Visayans of Samar are now taking up their work.

The wife and sister-in-law of Passed Asst. Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, reside in West Franklin street, Richmond. The recent detachment of Pay Inspector W. J. Thompson, U. S. N., from the Brooklyn and from the duties of paymaster of the fleet may result in the detachment of P. A. Paymaster Bryan from the flagship, but nothing is known at the Navy Department of his immediate future.

Comdr. Chapman C. Todd, U. S. N., delivered an interesting lecture on "A Journey up the Amazon" on the 6th instant before the National Geographic Society at Washington D. C., in which he gave the interesting data gathered during the remarkable cruise of the Wilmington up that river last year. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides of scenery and natives which were taken during the trip of the Wilmington. Comdr. Todd is now at the head of the Naval Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

The recently issued quarterly assessment of the Navy Mutual Aid Association conveys the interesting facts that since the last call of January 1st, last, the following deaths among the members of the Association have occurred: Capt. C. L. A. Ingate, U. S. M. C.; Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Greene, U. S. N.; Medical Inspector C. A. Siegfried, U. S. N.; Col. C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C. The total amount paid beneficiaries up to date is \$661,772.82, divided among 186 beneficiaries. The number of membership on the first of April was 805, paying \$3,553.30. The assessments just called for are numbers 193, 194 and 195.

Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., on April 3 was the guest of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis for a few hours. It was his first trip to Minneapolis and he regarded the city with almost as much interest as he was himself observed. A naval officer is not often encountered in Minneapolis, and even a common jack tar is an object of curious regard. Capt. Sigbee was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon at the Commercial Club at 1 o'clock. Among those who occupied seats at the table were Mayor James Gray, W. D. Washburn, Col. Edwin Hunter, Judge Advocate General of the Department of Dakota, Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A., and A. K. Pruden, president of the club. After Capt. Sigbee made a brief address an informal reception followed, everybody being given an opportunity to shake hands with the captain. He was later driven about the downtown district and visited the Pillsbury A mill, he having expressed a desire to see the largest flour mill in the world.

WEDDING OF MISS SAMPSON.

If the characteristic yellow washed walls which enclose the Boston Navy Yard could speak they would say that never, in their memory, had a social event occurred which in all its features was so nearly ideal as the marriage on Thursday evening, April 12, of Miss Hannah Walker Sampson and Ensign Nat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N. Those present could not fail to be impressed by the atmosphere of dignified simplicity and unstudied grace which surrounded the most important society function ever witnessed in the Navy Yard. The absence of ostentatious effort and advertised parade made the wedding one of rare beauty. The guests honored by invitations to the ceremony arrived soon after half past eight, and when nine, the hour of the wedding, approached, the large drawing rooms were comfortably filled by the one hundred and fifty friends privileged to witness the marriage service.

Just as the clock spoke the hour the strains of the wedding march played by the Marine Band were heard. The two young brothers of the bride, Harold and Ralph, who were miniature men-of-war's-men in their sailor suits of white linen and blue facings, heralded the coming of the bridal party, marking by white ribbon on either side a broad lane through the expectant guests. Through this path came first the bride's sole attendant, her little niece, Marjory Smith, who in her dainty filmy gown of white and pink, with her basket of flowers, was the dearest avant courier that ever preceded a joyous bride. Following this Dresden-china-like flower girl came the bride on the arm of her father, the Admiral. Passing through the drawing room into the library the procession took their position in the swell window of the latter room, under an archway of palms, with the stars and stripes for a background. The groom and his best man, Lieut. John T. Tompkins, met them, as did the officiating clergyman, the Reverend Frank J. Goodwin of Glen Ridge, N. J., the old-time pastor of the family. The impressive Episcopal marriage ritual was used, finishing with the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined, as is customary.

The bride's gown was of white brocade, with conventional high neck and long puffed sleeves, the seams of which were outlined with seed pearls, lace of rare texture also adorning it. The bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. Admiral Sampson, the groom and best man were in full dress uniform. The other officers present wore special full dress. Mrs. Sampson was exquisitely gowned in violet satin with low bodice. At the reception, which was held for an hour after the marriage, the bride and groom received in the library, while Admiral and Mrs. Sampson greeted friends in the drawing room. Screened by the greenery plants of the conservatory the Marine Band enchanted the occasion with delightful music. During the reception, which was attended by a large number of guests and lasted from 9:30 to 11 P. M., the dining room was thrown open and Admiral Sampson with Mrs. Cluverius, the mother of the groom, led the way thither, when an elaborate supper was served from a table exquisitely decorated with Lawson pinks and other flowers.

Ensign and Mrs. Cluverius left the same evening for New York, where they make a short stay before going to their quarters at the Naval Academy. Among the guests were the following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps: Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Farenholt, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. H. Wadleigh, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Giles Eaton, Comdr. and Mrs. John E. Pillsbury, Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Kearney, Miss Kearney, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. E. M. Hughes, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. John E. Roller, Chaplain and Mrs. David H. Tribou, Miss Tribou, Col. and Mrs. H. Clay Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest L. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. John Downes, Medical Director and Mrs. Geo. F. Winslow, Miss Winslow, Medical Director and Mrs. Joseph G. Ayres, Miss Ayres, Pay Director and Mrs. Geo. E. Hendee, Miss Hendee, Paymaster and Mrs. Chas. S. Williams, Surgeon and Mrs. Fred. A. Hesler, Surgeon and Mrs. James E. Gardner, Asst. Surgeon and Mrs. George D. Costigan, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Frank O. Maxson, the Misses Maxson, Mrs. (Lieut.) Robert B. Higgins, Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, Capt. Laurence H. Moses (M. C.), Comdr. Fred W. Wise, Henry B. Mansfield, Lieut.-Comdr. F. A. Wilner, Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes, Surgeons Oliver Diehl, Henry G. Beyer, Asst. Surgeons Dudley N. Carpenter, G. L. Angeny, Pay Director Arthur Burtis, Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield, P. A. Paymaster H. H. Balthis, Asst. Paymaster Robt. C. Schenck, Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, Asst. Naval Constructors D. C. Nutting, William P. Roberts, Civil Engineer Jas. W. G. Walker, Lieuts. Alfred A. Pratt, Roy C. Smith, Gustave Kaemerling, Thos. S. Wilson, Robert E. Coonts, Levi C. Bertolette, Geo. G. Mitchell, N. T. Houston, W. F. Fullam, W. B. Whillesey, O. W. Koester, J. V. Chase, J. H. Dayton, E. R. Pollock, Ensign J. E. Walker, Lieuts. (U. S. M. C.) S. A. W. Patterson, Frank E. Evans, J. W. Wadleigh, and D. C. McDougall.

Among the wedding presents of the bride of the Sampson-Cluverius marriage was a large silver bowl presented by the officers of the Navy Yard and their wives. This bowl, which is capable of many uses, being designed to serve as either an epergne or a berry dish, is most exquisite in shape and decoration. In shape it is a broad, round, flattened half sphere, with a wide fret-work border which rolls down toward the low base. It is extremely graceful in its simple uniqueness, for the makers, Messrs. Shreve & Company, of Boston, say it has no duplicate. Another acceptable gift was a most beautiful silver desk set from the girl friends of Miss Sampson who are living in the Yard. The bachelor officers united in a present which is sure to be cherished on account of its use as well as its beauty—a graceful mahogany table of Chippendale design. These presents, with many others, were in a room on the second floor, and were shown only to a favored few for a short time only.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., received a warm reception in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9 when he stepped on the stage in Lulu Temple Hall, which was crowded by those who came to honor Appomattox Day, the thirty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Lee, the celebration being given under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion of Philadelphia. Gen. Miles in a straightforward, soldierly way described the closing campaign of the civil war, down to the memorable day when Lee rode over to Grant's line and surrendered the disorganized fragments of the Army of Northern Virginia. The scene that followed among the Union soldiers when they knew that the cruel war was at last over he described eloquently, though simply. It was a scene that had evidently made a deep impression upon him.

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Manila, P. I., Feb. 22.

The long-looked-for movement against the southern insurgent strongholds has been made and success has, in every case, crowned our efforts. The object for not making an advance was that the movements in the south were planned for the new year and we wished to encourage the insurgents to concentrate in large organizations so as to enable our troops to crush them in one or two blows. The insurgents about Calamba and Imus were numerous and had brought up some artillery, confident that we would be easily and quickly defeated, for if we were not afraid why had we remained there so long, they argued. The first movement was made from Calamba by part of the 37th and 39th regiments in the last few days of December. Like a cyclone our men suddenly left their trenches and rushed forward. Artillery roared and thundered from both sides, the crack of rifles and the roll of volleys rent the air. Then a cheer, a good hearty American cheer, sounded far above the din of battle and announced the charge and the trenches were ours. The "cowardly Americans" did not stop here, but pressed on in hot pursuit of the retreating mob. Cabayao, Santa Rosa and Binang fell and were ours. Another column advanced at the same time from the Pasig river and captured Muntin Lupa, Tanasan and struck the insurgents at Binang about the same time as the column from Calamba. The insurgents were routed with great loss in killed, wounded and captured, besides losing several cannons, a number of rifles and stores of ammunition and subsistence supplies.

Soon after this the movement from Imus was started, also going southward to unite with the column which was to move out from Binang and Calamba, to San Tomas. The insurgents had fallen back from the Lake, that is, from Calamba, Binang and the other towns on that shore to San Tomas and Lipa. The roads and trails leading to these towns, which were considered to be strongholds of the enemy, were perfectly protected by trenches and obstructions. The road which our troops took to San Tomas led over the hills and through deep ravines, all of which were strongly entrenched. But as usual the insurgents did not stay long enough to fire more than a few shots from most of them. In the meantime Gens. Bates and Wheaton were advancing from Imus with a column consisting of the 38th, 39th, 30th and 28th regiments of infantry. The insurgents at Imus were routed in a hard fought battle in which they lost a captain and fifteen men killed and eleven wounded. Our casualties were about seven, among which were two killed, one of them being Lieut. Cheney. The insurgent officer killed was an American who had deserted from the 4th artillery. It was a good thing for him that he was killed and not captured, for it would have fared hard with him had he fallen into the hands of the American soldiers.

The troops then marched on Dasmariñas, where a strong resistance was expected. While still several miles from the town the 38th Inf. was deployed on each side of the road, the main body with the artillery marching in column of fours following Gens. Bates and Wheaton. Over the rice paddies, through swamps and jungles, across ravines our soldiers toiled in a long line of skirmishers. Dasmariñas fell without a shot being fired and our troops bivouacked for the night. The next day Co. D of the 38th was sent to a small town three miles away where was located an insurgent hospital. This was at Buena Vista and it, too, passed into our hands without any resistance.

The night following, the 38th made a hard march, over rough roads and in the enemy's country to Silang, which they reached just before daybreak. But by eleven o'clock they were on the road again, bound for Talisay and San Tomas. The march was a terrible one, being over rough, steep and rock-strewn mountain trails where it was possible to walk only in single file. Our water gave out and there was no more to be had. The men suffered fearfully but pushed stubbornly on. As the troops were descending toward Talisay, and while passing through a cut in the cliffs, they were suddenly startled by a volley of rifle balls striking about them. For a short time it was impossible to locate the position of the enemy, but soon the smoke from their Remingtons gave them away and our troops answered the fire as they scrambled up the precipitous sides of the canyon and drove the enemy from their fortifications on the heights. Three or four of the insurgents were killed here but the wounded were carried away. There were no casualties on our side. Upon entering Talisay another fight ensued in which the insurgents as usual showed us how to beat a retreat. We remained in Talisay until the next day when we again took up the march for Tanasan which we entered without opposition. From there we marched to Lipa, which also fell after a hot and spirited fight.

Lipa is one of the richest towns on the island and is situated in the midst of a flourishing district. Tobacco, oranges, sugarcane, corn, cocoa nuts, hemp, and, in fact, almost all of the different fruits and vegetables of the country grow about here in abundance. But the town was deserted when our troops arrived, except by a large number of Spanish prisoners, whom our coming had released from captivity, and a few of the inhabitants.

The next day a start was made for Batangas, a large and important town on the bay and a headquarters of the insurrecto army. There were three columns of troops advancing on the place from as many different directions. One battalion of the 38th, under Major Muir, entered from the south after a hard and long march through the mountains, capturing several little towns on the way. At Batangas the enemy were met in force and made a determined resistance. For this they paid dearly, for the 38th struck them a heavy blow. A large number of dead and wounded were left on the field, the entire force was scattered and a number of rifles and prisoners were taken.

The 38th Inf. was now divided and headquarters and the first battalion remained to garrison Batangas, the second battalion went to Lipa and the third to Rosario. Here they remained in garrison but their work continued and every few days an expedition was sent out to take towns and fight the insurgents. The regiment have a great deal to be proud of, for in all their fights their conduct and gallantry were highly commendable. They captured and assisted in the capture of most of the important points in the southern part of the island. Both officers and men did their duty and success always crowned their efforts. In all respects they are true American soldiers and no greater compliment can be paid them.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 44, APRIL 5, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes the following act of Congress, which was approved March 30: An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

CIRCULAR 220, MARCH 25, P. G. O.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 97. Commutation quarters to officers performing military duty in connection with the Cuban census. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 6, APRIL 3, DEPT. ALASKA.
Maj. Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q. M., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 11, FEB. 9, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.
An expeditionary brigade, composed of troops belonging to the First Division, Eighth Army Corps, is organized. It will consist of 40th Inf., U. S. V.; 45th Inf., U. S. V.; Co. G, 37th Inf., U. S. V., with four (4) mountain guns; detachment of Engineers, U. S. A. This brigade will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Jas. M. Bell, U. S. V., and will be known as Bell's Expeditionary Brigade.

G. O. 12, FEB. 12, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.
Directs that general orders from these headquarters, publishing the findings and sentences of general courts-martial, be read to the troops of each command in this Division at the first suitable opportunity after the orders are received.

G. O. 13, FEB. 20, D. P. AND 5TH C.
Gives instructions relative to making entries in cases of sick enlisted men, sent from Manila to San Francisco, in order that proper surgeon's certificate can be prepared.

G. O. 15, MARCH 5, DEPT. P. AND 5TH C.
Directs the commanders of the 14th, 18th and 23d regiments of U. S. Inf. to each designate a battalion of their respective regiments as a "Home Battalion," and to prepare it for return to the United States at an early date. To the home battalion will be transferred invalided officers who desire to return, or who for valid reasons should be sent back to the United States; also invalided enlisted men, and men having less than six months to serve and not intending to re-enlist. From the home battalion will be transferred to the other battalions such effective officers as are rendered supernumerary by the directed transfer of ineffectives to the former, also all effective enlisted men who have one year or more to serve.

G. O. 25, MARCH 5, M. G. P. I.
The Port of Carigara, Barugo, Island of Leyte, will be open for trade on and after this date. Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, 43d Inf., is appointed Captain of the Port and Inspector of Customs.

G. O. 29, MARCH 6, M. G. P. I.
The following appointments of officers as Captains of Ports, Inspectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue, were made by Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbie, Military Governor of Albay and Catanduanes: Malitbog, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Thayer, 43d Inf.; Gubat, 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Pitcairn, 4th Inf.; Laguan, 2d Lieut. William H. Wilson, 43d Inf.; Tabaco, 1st Lieut. Harvey Garrison, 4th Inf.; Ormoc, Capt. Wash. L. Goldsborough, 43d Inf.; Baybay, 1st Lieut. James W. Dutton, 43d Inf.

G. O. 60, MARCH 24, 1900, D. P. R.
The first squadron of the Fifth U. S. Cav., consisting of Troops A, B, C and D, with Maj. Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav., in command, will proceed from San Juan to the United States by transport "Kilpatrick."

G. O. 60, MARCH 24, 1900, D. P. R.
Hereafter all orders issued from these headquarters will take effect on the date they bear, and not on the date which they may subsequently be published in the "Official Gazette," unless otherwise differently specified in the order.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis: W. P. HALL, A. G.

CIRCULAR 15, MARCH 2, 1900, D. P. AND 5TH C.
It having been brought to the attention of these headquarters that bodies of deceased soldiers are frequently shipped to this city without a tag or other means of identification, thus rendering it impossible to determine the name of the deceased or organization of which he was a member, it is directed that hereafter each body will have attached to it in such a manner as will best prevent mutilation, a strong paste-board card upon which will be plainly written the full name, company and regiment or other organization to which the deceased belonged, and other necessary information. In this connection, attention is called to the provisions of paragraph 10, Circular No. 13, Feb. 22, 1900, D. P. and 5th C.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Otis: M. BARBER, A. A. G.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations in the Regular and Volunteer Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 7, page 746, were confirmed by the Senate, April 6.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, April 5, 1900:

Corps of Engineers.
Capt. John Mills, C. E., to be major, April 2, 1900, vice Mahan, retired.

First Lieut. Herbert Deakney, C. E., to be captain, April 2, 1900, vice Mills, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, C. E., to be first lieutenant, April 2, 1900, vice Deakney, promoted.

Squadron Philippine Cavalry.

To be major.—First Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th Cav., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

To be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.—

Maxwell S. Simpson, of New Jersey, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

To be captains.—1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; 1st Lieut. William C. Geiger, 14th Inf., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; 2d Lieut. James N. Munro, 4th Cav., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, Jr., Thirty-fifth Inf., U. S. V., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

To be first lieutenants.—3d Lieut. David H. Biddle, 36th Inf., U. S. V., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; 2d Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 11th Cav., U. S. V., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; Corp. James Conway, Troop L, 4th Cav., U. S. A., April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy; Clarence C. Culver, of Nebraska, April 3, 1900, to fill an original vacancy.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Otis: M. BARBER, A. A. G.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. James R. Gillespie, U. S. A., will report at Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 17, D. P. and 5th C.)

Par. 2, S. O. 73, March 25, 1900, W. D., relating to Major Abraham S. Bickham, Q. M., U. S. V., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to and take station at Alexandria, Virginia, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Washington, Maryland, and Fort Hunt, Virginia. (April 6, W. D.)

Major Isaac W. Little, Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty as chief Q. M., relieving Maj. John T. Knight, Q. M., U. S. V.

who will report to the Q. M. for duty as his assistant. (Capt. Wm. E. Horton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as Q. M., 1st Brigade, 1st Division, and will report to the chief Q. M. for duty as his assistant. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction work at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Lieut.-Col. Wheeler will retain his present station at St. Louis, Missouri. (April 7, W. D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (March 2, D. P. and S. C.) Major Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in charge of the construction of the U. S. Government, cold storage and ice plant, Manila, to date from Feb. 19, 1900, relieving Maj. Isaac W. Little, Q. M., U. S. V. (March 5, D. P. and S. C.)

Major Noble H. Creager, Q. M., U. S. V., will take station in New York City, New York, until the completion of the repairs to be made on the transport McClellan. (April 3, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergts. George P. Castle and Charles A. Fortner, U. S. A., will report at Laong, Province of Ilocos Norte and San Pablo, Province of Laguna, Luzon, respectively, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

Com. Sergts. Joseph A. Favier, U. S. A., will report at Rosales, Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.) Capt. George B. Davis and John H. Duval, C. S., U. S. A., will report before examining board to meet at Manila for examination for promotion. (Feb. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

Com. Sergt. Maximilian J. Leowid, U. S. A., will report at Batangas, Luzon, for duty at the subsistence depot. (Feb. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

Com. Sergt. William M. Cline, U. S. A., will report at Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, A. C. S., U. S. V., will report to Col. William P. Duval, 4th Inf., president of the board for examination. (Feb. 27, D. P. and S. C.)

Com. Sergt. J. Voelker, 14th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the "Sheridan," to await retirement. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

The resignations by Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, C. S., U. S. A., of his commission as 1st lieutenant of Inf. (14th regiment), only, has been accepted to take effect March 11, 1900. (Feb. 6, W. D.)

Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., A. C. S., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge. (March 2, D. P. and S. C.)

Com. Sergt. Charles Abel, U. S. A., will proceed to Mayari, Cuba, for duty. (March 17, D. P. and S. C.) Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Allen, U. S. A., will report upon arrival to Brig.-Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Alaska, for duty on the steamer "DuChesney." (April 5, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surgs. F. C. Baker, C. R. Byars, R. M. Thornburgh, R. M. English, R. C. Stoney and J. A. Collie, U. S. A., and Capt. C. D. Palmer, A. Q. M., will proceed to Manila on the transport Grant, to sail about April 1. (March 30, D. Cal.)

Major William P. Kendall, Surg., U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, 1st Division, for duty, relieving Major Henry P. Birmingham, Surg., U. S. A., who will assume command of the Santa Mesa Hospital, relieving Major Edward B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A. Major Moseley will assume command of the 2d Reserve Hospital, relieving Major Frank R. Keefer, Surg., U. S. V., who will report to the chief surgeon for instructions. A. A. Surg. Joseph C. Garlington, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 17th Inf., for duty, relieving 1st lieutenant Clarence B. Millhoff, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A., who will report to the commanding officer, hospital No. 3, for duty. A. A. Surg. Elwin W. Ames, U. S. A., will report at Santa Mesa Hospital for duty, 1st Lieut. Frank W. Dudley and George L. Hicks, Asst. Surgs., 23d and 38th Inf., will report to their regimental commanders, Asst.-Surg. Dudley for duty with detachment of his regiment stationed at Florida, Bianca, Province of Pampanga, Luzon. (Feb. 24, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Australia, is granted Asst.-Surg. Bruce Foulkes, U. S. A. (Feb. 20, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Ole N. Holmsen will report to C. O., 2d Reserve Hospital, relieving Acting Hospital Steward Benjamin F. Whipple, who will report to the C. O., 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Feb. 20, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Adolph K. Berners will report to the C. O. of the troops stationed at Los Banos and Taal, Luzon, respectively. (Feb. 20, D. P. and S. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Harry T. Brown and forty men of the hospital corps from New York will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Grant, to sail about April 1. (March 29, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surgs. J. L. Norris, H. H. Stromberger, Luther P. Howell, Conn R. Ohliger and Edwin M. Trook, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty with troops on the transport Grant, to sail for the Philippine Islands about April 1. (March 29, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Douglas F. Duval, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., ordered to proceed to the Philippines on the transport Grant, will assume command of the enlisted men of the hospital corps ordered to sail on that ship. (March 29, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Surgeon, Department of Havana for duty. (March 29, D. Cuba.)

Hospital Steward William A. McGuire is transferred to Fort Wood, New York, to relieve Hospital Steward Benjamin Vitou, who will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks. (April 6, W. D.)

Hospital Steward Edward A. McCullough, 41st Inf., will report to Major Frank R. Keefer, surg., president of an examining board, for examination to determine his fitness for appointment as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (March 1, D. P. and S. C.)

Maj. Eugene L. Swift, Surg., U. S. V., will report to C. O., 35th Inf., U. S. V., for duty; A. A. Surg. Albert F. Fitzsimmons, U. S. A., will report at Batangas, Luzon, for duty; A. A. Surg. Hyman Finkelstone, U. S. A., will report to Brig.-Gen. William H. Kobbe, U. S. V., for duty; A. A. Surg. William S. Kidd, Nevil M. Garrett, and Chandler P. Robbins, U. S. A., will report at Aparri, Luzon, for duty; A. A. Surg. Roger T. Atkinson, U. S. A., will report at Dinalupjan, Luzon, for duty; A. A. Surg. George B. Lawason, U. S. A., will report to C. C., 11th Cav., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. A. D. Prentice, U. S. A., who will report to the commanding general, 2d division, for duty. (Feb. 20, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Walter G. Chidester, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. detachment of 34th Inf., at Penananda, province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon. (Feb. 24, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Williams, U. S. A., and Hospital Steward John M. Carson will report at the detention camp, Angel Island, Cal., for temporary duty. (March 31, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Josiah M. Ward, A. A. Surg. John N. Merrick and A. A. Surg. Chester L. Hodgkins, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the transport Grant, to sail for the Philippines about April 1st. (March 31, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, A. Surg., is detailed counsel for prisoners before G. C. M. at Washington Barracks. (April 9, D. E.)

Maj. G. F. Shields, Surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

A. Hosp. Stewards J. E. Oehl, C. E. Boles, A. J. Stromberg, J. E. Lyke, H. E. Herman, and O. V. Everett, to duty on "Grant" during voyage to Philippines. (March 25, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Edward P. Rockhill, U. S. A.; A. A. Surgs. Howard W. Beal, Horatio P. Belt, Harry Morell, Samuel A. Springwater and Leonard P. Bell, U. S. A.; A. A. Surgs. Bower E. Himes and George L. Marlon, U. S. A., are assigned to temporary duty on the transport Grant, to sail for the Philippine Islands about April 1. (March 28, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 27, D. Cal.)

sidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 27, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Y. Brownlee, U. S. A., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (March 27, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. J. Reilly, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty with troops on the U. S. transport "Grant," to sail April 1 for the Philippines. (March 27, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. L. P. Bell, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 27, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Walter Cox, A. Surg., U. S. A., will report to C. O., 22d Inf., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, A. Surg., U. S. A., who will report to the C. O., Hospital No. 3, for duty; A. A. Surg. Allen D. McLean, U. S. A., will report to C. O. of the 21st Inf., stationed at Muntinlupa, Province of Manila; A. A. Surgs. Charles St. John and Louis J. Stueber, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, 1st division, for duty. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

A. A. Surg. H. Morell is assigned to temporary duty at General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, and A. A. Surg. R. E. Caldwell, U. S. A., is assigned to Angel Island, Cal., while awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 26, D. Cal.)

A. Hosp. Stewards George F. Flinn is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, and will proceed to Fort Fremont, St. Helena Island, S. C., and report for duty. (April 9, D. E.)

Hosp. Stewards W. A. McGuire will proceed to Fort Wood for duty. (Ft. Columbus, April 9.)

Leave for six days is granted A. A. Surg. Geo. M. Bradford, (Ft. Ontario, April 9.)

Hosp. Stewards V. E. Koenig and E. C. Webb will proceed from Manila, March 6, on the "Sheridan" to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to a hospital. (March 4, D. P. and S. C.)

The following named medical officers will report on board transport "Sheridan" for duty with the sick to be sent on their return voyage to the United States: Maj. William D. Crosby, Surg., U. S. V., who, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will take advantage of the sick leave for three months granted him; A. A. Surg. Maxwell Simpson, U. S. A., who will return to Manila on the "Sheridan"; A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Long, and A. A. Surg. J. S. Fogg, who will report at San Francisco for annulment of contract. (March 2, D. P. and S. C.)

Maj. Jefferson R. Kean, Surg., U. S. V., upon being relieved as chief surgeon, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, will report in person to the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty. (April 9, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Brooks is granted leave for seven days. (Ft. Hamilton, April 2.)

Hospital Steward William A. McGuire, now at Fort Columbus, New York, will report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, for duty. (April 5, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Lew Hays, Hospital Corps, Fort Logan, Colorado, is transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas. (April 5, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett and A. Owen Seaman, Puerto Rican Reg., U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, P. R., on the McPherson, sailing from New York about April 18. (April 11, D. E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William H. Comegys, Paym., U. S. A., to report to the chief paymaster. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. William P. Wooten, C. E., U. S. A., will report to the president of the examining board appointed to meet in Manila for examination for promotion. (Feb. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

Capt. J. Biddle, C. E., will report before examining board in Manila for examination for promotion. (Feb. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the test of gun carriages. (April 4, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles M. Snell will be sent to Egmont Key, Florida. (April 5, W. D.)

Ord. Sergt. C. M. Snell will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Pittsburg Barracks, April 10.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, U. S. A., recently appointed, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for temporary duty in Washington, and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 7, W. D.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY-COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Herbert E. Tuthery, 1st Cav., will proceed to Seattle, Washington, and report in person to Brig.-Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V., commanding Dept. of Alaska, for duty as acting inspector general of that department. (April 7, W. D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about April 10, is granted Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (April 5, D. D.)

2D CAVALRY-COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav. (March 29, D. M. and S. C.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav., is detached Summary Court. (Ft. Myer, April 5.)

4TH CAVALRY-COL. CAMILLO C. C. CARR.

The following promotions and appointments were made among the enlisted men of the 4th Cav. on February 24 and March 3: In Troop B—Corporal Henry W. Miller, to be sergeant, vice Adams, discharged; Lance Corp. Charles E. Koegel, to be corporal, vice Miller, promoted. In Troop A—Corp. James Alexander, to be sergeant, vice Reynard, reduced; Lance Corp. Patrick J. Clinton, to be corporal, vice Alexander, promoted.

Capt. George H. G. Gale, 4th Cav., to join regiment. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Serg. Terence Hamill, Troop L, 5th Cav., Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in the Puerto Rican Regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date April 2, 1900. (April 6, W. D.)

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cav.: 1st Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, from Troop E to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Frank Parker, from Troop G to Troop E. (April 7, W. D.)

Capt. William E. Almy, 5th Cav., having been nominated major of the Puerto Rico Regiment, will not accompany his troop to the United States, but will return to Mayaguez, P. R. (March 23, P. R.)

6TH CAVALRY-COL. S. S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort Sill and join his troop. (April 7, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY, U. S. V.-COL. JAS. LOCKETT.

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, 11th Cav., until further instructions. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 11th Cav. (March 5, D. P. and S. C.)

1ST ARTILLERY-COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., will proceed to Savannah for public funds. (Ft. Scriven, April 6.)

Corps. L. L. Bedell and J. O. Davis, D. 1st Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. E. C. Stomrod, A. 1st Art., is detached provost sergeant. (Egmont Key, April 6.)

2D ARTILLERY-COL. WM. L. HASKIN.

During the temporary absence of Lieut.-Col. H. L. Scott, Adj.-Gen., Dept. of Havana, the duties of his office will be performed by 2d Lieut. Edw. Carpenter, 2d Art., A. D. C. (April 1, D. H.)

3D ARTILLERY-COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

Batteries H and L, 3d Art., are assigned to the provost guard at Manila. (March 5, D. P. and S. C.)

4TH ARTILLERY-COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Corp. E. Frable, N. 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant. (Ft. Monroe, April 1.)

1st Lieut. S. A. Kapat, 4th Art., is appointed signal ordnance range and engineer officer. (Fort Du Pont, April 10.)

Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Murphy, D. 4th Art., is detailed act. sergt. major. (Fort McHenry, April 3.)

5TH ARTILLERY-COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Corp. P. Moriarty, B. 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY-COL. EDW. B. WILLISTON.

Leave for fourteen days for the purpose of accompanying Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., as volunteer aide-de-camp, on the expedition commanded by that officer, is granted Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, 6th Art. (Feb. 16, D. P. and S. C.)

Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th Art., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (March 30, D. Cal.)

1ST INFANTRY-COL. ABRAM A. HARBACH.

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will proceed to Havana, on the Buford, sailing about April 20. (April 11, D. E.)

2D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and assume command of that post and temporary command of Co. I, 2d Inf., stationed there; 1st Lieut. A. J. Harris, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as Disbursing Officer of Insular funds at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and 2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., detailed in his stead. (March 29, D. M. and S. C.)

Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf., will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba. (March 31, D. M. and S. C.)

4TH INFANTRY-COL. ROBT. H. HALL.

1st Lieut. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., on sick leave, will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (April 6, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY-COL. RICHARD COMBA.

2d Lieut. J. M. Campbell, 5th Inf., will proceed to Santiago on the "Crook," sailing from New York about April 11, on duty with casualties and recruits. (April 7, D. E.)

S. O. 89 is amended to direct 1st Lieut. John M. Campbell, 6th Inf., to proceed to Santiago on the transport "Burnside," sailing April 13, instead of on the transport "Crook," sailing April 7. (April 9, D. E.)

6TH INFANTRY-COL. CHAS. W. MINER.

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty until Sept. 1, 1900, when he will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippines. (April 7, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY-COL. LOYD WHEATON.

2d Lieut. H. Erickson, 7th Inf., is detached adjutant signal, rec. and summary court officer and post treasurer. (Ft. Ontario, April 6.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf. (April 9, W. D.)

1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., will proceed to San Carlos, Ariz. Ty., and join his company. (April 7, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY-COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

Capt. M. L. Hirsay, 9th Inf., is placed in charge of post garden. (Ft. Slocum, April 2.)

2d Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 28, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY-COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

2d Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty with Co. L, 10th Inf. (April 7, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY-COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf., is further extended ten days. (April 6, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. EDW. MOALE.

2d Lieut. D. T. Moore is detailed assistant fire marshal. (Ft. Columbus, April 6.)

Capt. F. F. Willins, B. 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Sergt. Lincoln G. White, Co. B, 15th Inf., will be sent to the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., for medical treatment. (April 6, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY-COL. C. C. HOOD.

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 16th Inf., now at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is granted sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month. (March 26, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY-COL. WM. S. McCASKEY.

2d Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., will report to 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Carston, 4th Inf., for duty with Lowe's Scouts. (Feb. 19, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for ten days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf. (April 5, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY-COL. JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., will conduct military convicts to San Francisco, on the transport "Sheridan," to sail on March 6, 1900. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

On account of sickness 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., is relieved from duty as judge of the Inferior Provost Court, Manila, and Capt. James M. Liddell, 20th Inf., is appointed in his stead. (Feb. 23, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for twenty days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf. (March 5, D. P. and S. C.)

22D INFANTRY-COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf. (March 3, D. P. and S. C.)

24TH INFANTRY-COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Majors Alfred C. Markley and Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., to join regiment. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

25TH INFANTRY-COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

2d Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., to join regiment. (Feb. 26, D. P. and S. C.)

2d Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., is assigned to Co. A. of that regiment, stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 30, D. T.)

31ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.-COL. J. S. PETTIT.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Webb C. Hayes, 31st Inf., is extended ten days. (March 5, D. P. and S. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Webb C. Hayes, 31st Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for discharge upon his own request. (March 6, D. P. and S. C.)</

Sergt. Selwyn D. Smith, C. 25th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (April 9, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. R. GROVE.
1st Lieut. Cornelius F. O'Keefe, 36th Inf., will proceed to Jolo, Zamboanga, Mindanao, Cebu, Bacolod, Negros, and Iloilo, Panay, for the purpose of collecting photographic information at those points. (Feb. 16, D. P. and 8 C.)

Capt. Charles W. Mead, 36th Inf., will report to the chief engineer and general manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railway for duty as engineer, maintenance of way, on above road. (March 2, D. P. and 8 C.)

27TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.
Maj. Henry B. Orwig and Capt. Leo P. Foster, 37th Inf., will report in person to Colonel William P. Duvall, 48th Inf., for examination. (March 2, D. P. and 8 C.)

35TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. GEO. S. ANDERSON.
1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 38th Inf., to join regiment. (Feb. 28, D. P. and 8 C.)
Commissary Serg. Albert J. Woude, 38th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S., to take effect Jan. 15, 1900. (April 9, W. D.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. L. BULLARD.
2d Lieut. John H. Vickers, Jr., and Lewis W. Dillon, 38th Inf., U. S. V., having been found deficient in capacity, qualifications and efficiency, are honorably discharged the service of the U. S., to take effect April 15, 1900. (April 7, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Lewis W. Dillon, 38th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 4, D. P. and 8 C.)

40TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.
2d Lieut. William J. Whitthorne, Jr., 40th Inf., will proceed to Legaspi, Province of Albay, and join regiment. (March 2, D. P. and 8 C.)

42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.
The 42d Inf. was inspected in the early part of February in the Philippine Islands by Lieut.-Col. now Col. Albert S. Cummins, 27th Inf., U. S. V. (Capt. 4th U. S. Art.), acting Inspector Gen., and the following communication was issued by order of the 1st Brigade Comdr.:

Hdqrs. 1st Division, 1st Brigade, 8th Army Corps, El Depoito, P. I., Feb. 14, 1900.
Commanding Officer, 42d Inf., U. S. V.
Sir:—The Brigade Comdr. invites your attention to the following remarks of the Acting Inspector Gen. of the Brigade on the recent inspection of your regiment. "The command was found in a very satisfactory condition in every way. The officers appeared interested and zealous in the performance of their duties, and the enlisted men show the effects of thorough work on the part of their officers." Very respectfully,
C. B. DUNCAN, Capt. 4th Inf.

In connection with this, Col. J. M. Thompson, commanding the 42d Inf., issued the following to the company commanders under date of Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., Feb. 19, 1900:

"The regimental commander takes pleasure in publishing the foregoing complimentary remarks of the Brigade Inspector. The present condition of the regiment is greatly due to the excellent work of its officers from organization at Fort Niagara to the time of arrival in the Philippines. Its conduct since its arrival has been most commendable, as shown from the fact that not a breach of discipline has occurred among its officers and few court-martial among its men. The regimental commander is particularly pleased with the large deposits made with the paymaster last pay day, amounting to nearly \$13,000."

The 42d evidently is in excellent shape. The large cash deposit it made with the paymaster on last pay day is remarkable and the commendations of the Acting Inspector General, announced by the brigade commander, supplemented by those of the regimental commander, are highly creditable to the officers and men of the regiment.

44TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.
Sick leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Levens, 44th Inf. (Feb. 28, D. P. and 8 C.)

49TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. H. BECK.
Capt. Hamilton H. Blunt, 49th Inf., U. S. V., will report for examination. (Feb. 27, D. P. and 8 C.)

PUERTO RICAN REGIMENT.

Capt. William P. Butler, Puerto Rican Regt., having reported, will proceed to San Juan on the Crook about April 11 on duty with casualties and recruits. (April 6, D. E.)

The following assignments are made to the mounted battalion of the Puerto Rican Regt.: Capt. William P. Butler, Co. G.; 1st Lieut. O. P. Townsend, Co. E.; 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Co. E.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Hawes, Co. F.; 2d Lieut. Paul Wuttke, Co. G. (March 27, D. P. R.)
These officers of the Puerto Rican Regt. are directed to report as follows: Major William E. Allen, to San Juan; 2d Lieut. F. Wuttke to Camp Henry, C. B. Kerney to report to Capt. W. V. Judson, C. E., for duty with Board of Public Works, W. F. Martin to San Juan. (March 28, D. P. R.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., U. S. A., upon his own application, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt. (April 7, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to meet at such place as the president may designate, on Feb. 19, 1900, to examine into the physical condition of such persons as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg. U. S. V.; Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg. U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Henry Page, asst. surg. U. S. A. (Feb. 18, D. P. and 8 C.)

A military commission, to meet at Calamba, Luzon, Feb. 21, 1900. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Pratt, 46th Inf.; Major George T. Langhorne, 39th Inf.; Capt. Frederick R. Day, 3d Inf.; Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 46th Inf.; Capt. Edward A. Keger, 29th Inf.; Capt. Charles R. Howland, 28th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Feb. 17, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to meet at Iloilo, Panay, Feb. 26, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William S. Scott, 44th Inf.; Major Louis W. Crampton, surg. U. S. A.; Major Herbert W. Cardwell, surg. U. S. V.; Capt. William W. Witherspoon, 12th Inf.; Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. William H. Simons, 6th Inf., Recorder. (Feb. 17, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board appointed to meet at such place as the president may designate, March 5, 1900, to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of such officers of the volunteer army as may be ordered before it. Detail: Col. William P. Duvall, 48th Inf., U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Crane, 38th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 4th Inf.; Major Clyde D. V. Hunt, 27th Inf., Recorder. (Feb. 27, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet in Angeles, Province of Pampanga, Luzon, on March 5, 1900, to investigate so much of certain allegations affecting the official conduct of Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., while Colonel of the 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and of Wilder S. Metcalf while Major in the same regiment, as is indicated in a letter from H. Q. A. G. O., dated Feb. 19, 1900. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John S. Mallory, 41st Inf., U. S. V.; Major Jacob A. Auger, 4th Cav.; Major Robert A. Brown, Inspector-General, U. S. V.; Capt. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., Recorder. (March 1, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. C. A. Bennett, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. R. P. Brower, 3d Art., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to examine into the qualifications of Corp. William P. McCann, Battery I, 3d Art., for appointment as electrician sergeant. (March 20, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major W. C. Gorgas, surg. U. S. A.; Major G. S. Grimes, 2d Art.; Major J. T. French, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. L. B. Simonds, U. S. A.; C. C. Carter, 2d Art., Recorder, will convene at Havana April 5 for the examination of 2d Lieut. William W. Hamilton, 2d Art., to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 4, D. H.)

A board of officers to meet in Manila Feb. 26, 1900, for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Edward E. Dravo, C. S., U. S. A.; Major Abner H. Merrill, 3d Art.; Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg. U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg. U. S. A. (Feb. 19, D. P. and 8 C.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Jacob B. Kewles, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward Davis, Q. M., 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d Art., at Angel Island, Cal., March 29, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Henry C. Simon, Battery A, 3d Art., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 28, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., March 29, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. William H. Jamison, Bat. D, 3d Art., for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 26, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. F. E. Nye, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., is appointed at San Juan, P. R., April 2, 1900, for the purpose of examining into the fitness for appointment as commissary sergeants, U. S. A., such sergeants as may be ordered before it. (March 27, D. P. R.)

A board of officers for the examination of Captains on the line of the Army with a view to appointment to the Adjutant General's or the Inspector General's Departments, will convene at San Juan, P. R., March 28, 1900. Detail: Lieut.-Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Davis, 4th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. James A. Buchanan, Puerto Rican Regt.; Major Peter R. Egan, surg. U. S. A.; Capt. George M. Wells, asst. surg. U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art., Recorder. (March 23, D. P. R.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav.; Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav., Commissary, will assemble at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., the 5th of April, 1900, to examine into the qualifications of Quartermaster Sergt. George E. Hughes, Troop M, 1st Cav., an applicant for the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A. (March 30, D. D.)

G. O. 46, APRIL 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 6, 1900.
Under the authority vested in him by Section 1146, Revised Statutes, the President hereby increases the allowance of the following component parts of the ration for the troops serving in the Department of Alaska; such increase being considered necessary on account of the severity of the climate in that department, viz.:

Bacon, issue—1 pound per ration, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound now allowed.

Fresh vegetables— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per ration, instead of 1 pound now allowed.

Sugar, issue—20 pounds per 100 rations, instead of 15 pounds now allowed.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 9, APRIL 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Expenses for Burial of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army.—The expenses of burial of deceased officers other than transportation of remains, which under the law is payable from the appropriation for "Army transportation," limited to \$75 by par. 83 of the Regulations, and of enlisted men, limited to \$35 by par. 162 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. No. 14, Sept. 12, 1898, from this office, will be limited to the cost of the coffin and the reasonable and necessary expense of preparation of the remains for burial, and will not include such items as: For guarding remains, expense of services of clergyman or minister, music by band or choir, flowers, cost or hire of pall to be used with horse, tombstone, crape or gloves for pallbearers, and expense of grave site where the remains are sent home at the request of relatives.—(Decision Sec. War, April 3, 1900—30253, A. G. O.)

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 45, APRIL 6, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
I.—Amends par. 1201 of the Regulations relating to the musical instruments authorized for bands, prescribes method of making requisition for the instruments, and for repairs for same.

II.—Amends par. 1290 of the Regulations relating to subsistence stores.

III.—Adds par. 1457a to the Regulations, relating to the accounts for the payment of special nurses.

CIRCULAR 1, MARCH 9, 1900, SURG. GEN'L'S OFFICE.
Republishes and amends Circular No. 1, Surg. General's Office, June 20, 1899, promulgating regulation governing the Army nurse corps (female).

The following named officers now on duty at headquarters, Department of Havana, are relieved from their present duties, to take effect upon the discontinuance of that department, May 1, 1900: Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. Lieut.-Col. Hugh L. Scott, A. G. O., U. S. V., will report in person to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty at headquarters of that division. Major George B. Grimes, 2d Art., will report to the C. O. of his regiment for duty. Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, acting judge advocate (1st Lieut. 8th Inf.), will join his company. Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V., will report by cable to the Q. M. General, U. S. A., for further instructions. Capt. Philip Mothersill, A. C. S., U. S. V., in addition to his present duties, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as chief commissary of that department. Major William C. Gorgas, surg. U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. Major John F. Stretch, 8th Inf., will report in person to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty. Major William L. Pitcher, 5th Inf., will report to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty. (April 9, W. D.)

The following officers will report before board at San Juan, P. R., for examination with a view to appointment to Adjutant General's or Inspector General's Department: Major A. C. Sharpe, I. G.; Major E. Swift, Puerto Rican Regt.; Capt. R. G. Irvine and Capt. W. Weigel, 11th Inf. (March 23, D. P. R.)

Major John B. Bellingier, Q. M., is ordered to West Point for duty as quartermaster and disbursing officer. (S. O. A. G. O., April 12.)

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., is ordered to Fort Totten, (S. O. A. G. O., April 12.)
Lieut.-Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Surgeon General for duty pertaining to the Medical Department.

The following named sergeants will be sent to report before the board convened at San Juan for examination for appointment to the position of commissary sergeant, U. S. A.: 1st Sergt. John E. Hogan, Co. L, 11th Inf.; Sergt. Charles Walcott, Troop G, 5th Cav.; Sergt. Michael J. Mender, Co. F, 11th Inf. (March 27, D. P. R.)

Circulars recently received from the Department of Pacific and 8th Corps are No. 7, publishing Treasury decision relative to the assistant surgeons holding the rank of captain. No. 8 refers to the amount of ammunition in the hands of troops. No. 9 relates to the distribution of general orders and circulars. No. 10 relates to the certificates of disability of enlisted men. No. 11 relates to unserviceable ordnance stores. No. 12 publishes letter from H. Q. A., dated Jan. 3, relative to fraudulent blank discharge certificates. No. 13 gives a list of reports required from medical officers. No. 14 gives instruction for the preparation of regimental, brigade and division returns. G. O. 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, Department of Puerto Rico, relate to the civil government of the island.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Clark and Irvin L. Hunt, 23d and 19th Inf., respectively, will report before examining board for examination for promotion. (Feb. 28, D. P. and 8 C.)

The following changes and details of officers are ordered for duty in the Customs Service Division of Cuba: 1st Lieut. H. C. Schumm, 2d Art., from duty at Baracoa to duty as Collector of Customs at Gibara, Cuba; 2d Lieut. J. W. Wright, 5th Inf., to duty as Collector of Customs at Baracoa, Cuba; 2d Lieut. F. Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., is detailed temporarily as assistant to the Collector of Customs at Cienfuegos, Cuba; 1st Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 2d Inf., from duty as Collector of Customs at Tunas de Zaza, and to duty as Collector of Customs at Manzanillo, Cuba, relieving Capt. F. J. Irwin, 2d Cav., who will await further orders; 1st Lieut. W. B. Folwell, 1st Inf., is detailed as Deputy Collector of Customs and will report at Havana, Cuba, for instructions and assignment. (Div. Cuba, March 29.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, U. S. A., relieved. (April 12, W. D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. William J. Volkmar, A. G. O., is directed to report in person to Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board at Chicago, Ill. (April 12, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty as chief Q. M. (April 10, W. D.)

Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Colon, Cuba, and take station for the purpose of superintending the repairs and alterations in the jail and San Fernando Civil Hospital at Colon. (April 4, D. M. and 8 C.)

Lieut.-Col. J. Simpson, D. Q. M. G., will in addition to present duties relieve Major C. B. Thompson, Q. M., of his duties as A. C. C., Dept. of Texas. (April 10, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, A. C. S., U. S. V., having been found disqualified to perform the duties of his rank, is honorably discharged the service of the U. S., to take effect April 22, 1900. (April 12, W. D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Major David I. Brainard, C. S., U. S. A. (April 30, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Acting Hospital Steward Joseph Heubel will report at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, for duty; Acting Hospital Steward Herbert Emerson will proceed to Sagua Barracks, Sagua la Grande. (April 4, D. M. and 8 C.)
Major Orlando Ducker, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in connection with Las Animas Hospital. (April 5, D. H.)

Acting Hospital Steward David D. Harrod will be sent to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty (April 5, D. Colo.)
Hospital Steward Henry G. Cabell is transferred to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve Hospital Steward Clinton F. Henderson, who will be sent to Seattle, Washington, for duty. (April 12, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frederick W. Kay will report to the C. O., Co. A, 7th Inf., to accompany that organization to Seattle, Washington. (April 12, W. D.)
Major George F. Shields, Surg., U. S. V., will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for temporary duty. Major Shields is at his own request honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, to take effect June 10, 1900. (April 12, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur P. Brown will be sent to Angel Island, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (April 11, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted A. A. Surg. Chas. G. Elcher, U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (April 3, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. S. Smith, Additional Paym., will proceed to New York for duty. Major H. L. Rogers, Paym., to San Juan, P. R., for duty as Chief Paymaster, to relieve Major C. H. Whipple, Paym., U. S. A., who will proceed to New York City for further orders. Major W. F. Tucker, Paym., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Chief Paymaster, Dept. of Alaska. (April 10, W. D.)

CAVALRY.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., aid-de-camp, is detailed as auditor of the Island of Cuba. (April 11, W. D.)

Ordinary leave of absence, to include April 30, 1900, is granted Capt. Edward L. King, 11th Cav., to take effect upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted Dec. 27, 1899. (April 10, W. D.)

INFANTRY.

Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., will proceed on or about April 15, 1900, to Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of proceeding from that place with certain companies of the 7th Inf., now under orders to take station in Alaska Territory. (April 12, W. D.)

Capt. E. S. Walker, 8th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Chief Commissary, Dept. of Alaska, and Depot Commissary at St. Michael. (April 10, W. D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. John A. Perry, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (April 10, W. D.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 11, 1900:

Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 7th Art., to be Captain, April 5, 1900, vice Sage, 6th Art., retired.
2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art., to be First Lieutenant, April 5, 1900, vice Lewis, 7th Art., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1900, vice Koehler, killed in action.

G. O. 47, APRIL 9, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department: War Department, Washington, April 9, 1900.
By direction of the President, the Department of Havana, and the Department of the Province of Havana and Sagua la Grande (Army continued on page 772)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1893.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1900.

DISCUSSING THE REORGANIZATION BILL.

There was a very interesting discussion of the War Department bill for reorganizing the Army before the Military Committee of the Senate on Thursday, April 5. The parties to it were Secretary Root, his aid, Col. Carter, and the members of the committee, Senators Hawley (chairman), Proctor, Shoup, Sewell, Warren, Carter, Burrows, Bate, Cockrell, Pettus and Harris. The first points considered were the reorganization of the staff and the increase of artillery. These changes the committee appeared to favor. The Secretary explained that the 17,000 or 18,000 artillerymen were not sufficient to properly care for our seaport fortifications when they are completed. He hopes to secure an effective force of national guardsmen for the seacoast artillery to supplement the Regular Army. As this service would not require them to leave their homes, as cavalry or infantry service would, they could render it without inconvenience. The addition of this force would make it unnecessary to increase the artillery now to the number that would ultimately be required. For this reason artillery increase in the bill had been limited to the number required for the fortifications as we now have them.

Coming to the staff, the Secretary of War stated that in his opinion the officers of the line of the Army are almost unanimously in favor of the change, and a very large proportion of the staff, though many good men in the staff opposed it. He said: "There are three things to be accomplished by this change. One is the effect on the staff itself. No man can keep up with the wants of a live army spending his time at a desk in an office. I regard it as of vital importance to the efficiency and life of the staff that its members shall go back to serve in the line and become from time to time revived in their knowledge and appreciation of the needs of the Army and the things that ought to be done by the staff. It seems to me that there is running throughout the line of the Army to-day a feeling amounting to almost bitterness; a feeling of strong dissatisfaction with the creation of what seems to them to be a separate and privileged class constituting the staff of the Army here in Washington. I have found many cases of officers who have been doing their duty silently and uncomplainingly, asking no favors and having no friends at court, out on the frontier, enduring the hardships of army life, and who have the feeling that men get appointments here at Washington, and that they are at the center of things and know the President and the Secretary of War and the Senators and Members of Congress, and that they can get about what they want; that they have a fine time and an easy life, and that the line has no chance compared with the staff. The feeling is that the staff officers constitute a close corporation here, with all the luxuries and all the privileges and all the power. It is a very unfortunate feeling. There is not an abler body of men to be found anywhere in the world than the officers of the American Army; and I think it will be greatly to the good of the service to do away with that feeling and have them feel that they all have a fair chance and that the men that are in the staff are coming back into the line and that they will have their chance at the staff. I think it will be beneficial to the line. I think it will be beneficial to every branch of the service to have the men who have been in the staff offices in Washington going back into the line, and that the instruction and the kindly feeling and the better understanding which will be produced by that will be a great benefit."

In answer to the objection that it was not fair to return a line officer detailed to the staff back to his regiment with a lower rank, the Secretary stated that this was the Navy system. He explained that if the system were adopted there would be no further appointments to the staff. Vacancies occurring then would be properly filled by detail and appointments made at the bottom of the line to make good the total number of officers. As to ordnance details he held that "we ought to bring the artillery up to such a standing that the ordnance and the artillery may properly interchange, instead of assuming that all the science and knowledge and utility are to be found in the ordnance, and nothing but stupidity to be found in the artillery." He added: "Of course, gentlemen, if it is your opinion that the ordnance officer ought not to serve at all in the artillery, and that there ought not to be this interchange, you can strike the word 'ordnance' out of these sections. That is very simple. It may be my inexperience—I find occasion constantly to revise my own opinions—but I am very strongly of the opinion that there is no branch of the service which would be more benefited by periodical return to the line than the ordnance branch. It is of the highest importance to efficiency that, instead of the different branches of the Army sitting and glaring at each other, and finding fault with each other, and opposing each other, and throwing responsibility off their own shoulders onto somebody else's shoulders, they should work together, and that, as far as possible, the artificial and permanent lines of demarcation should be broken down, and that the members of the Army should have the esprit du corps of

the Army instead of having the esprit du corps of a particular section of it. Two-thirds of the trouble we have had in the past has come from the fact that the men in our different departments are thinking about the difference between their departments and the rights of their departments and the aggressions of other departments. The quartermaster and the commissary are scrapping about who shall get out a bill of lading and who shall call a board of survey to determine whether a keg of butter is lost. The ordnance and the artillery are finding fault with each other, the ordnance with the artillery, who do not take care of the guns, and the artillery with the ordnance because they do not keep all the parts of the guns there. The line and the staff are grumbling at each other around dinner tables, instead of laboring, each man with all the others, for the good and efficiency of the whole service."

Senator Sewell suggested that it has always been so in the history of armies. "There has always been that feeling between the line and the staff, and the cavalry and the dough boys, and always will be."

The Secretary expressed the opinion that there is abundant material in the artillery to keep the Ordnance Department filled with competent officers of the highest class by detail from the line. He would detail an artilleryman for four years' service, and if he was the right sort of man, bring him in again. For the benefit of both ordnance and artillery he wanted "the ordnance men to go and have a little outlook over the sea, instead of looking into their desks all their lives." To this one of the committee added that the ordnance men would have plenty of scientific work in the line on the fortifications.

The main discussion before the committee was, however, on the first section of the bill providing for partial promotion by selection. This the Secretary said he regarded as important, but of inferior importance to the staff question. The discussion in the committee indicated much doubt among its members as to the wisdom of this change.

The chairman said: "Here is a thing that may happen in the very first case you have under those boards: A man with the highest qualifications, a man respected and beloved, after twenty years of faithful service, may rise to the grade of lieutenant-colonel, expecting in four or five years to be retired as a colonel. He would have but a short time to serve as colonel. He is put on as one of the three before the board, and they may select a man below him, and, with his mouth open for the apple of promotion, he is turned down. I think he would rather be judged by a court martial than by a board of three; and that would not tend to promote harmony in the Army. It seems to me that there is hardly room in this provision for the consideration of something more than mere technical knowledge or mere records. I doubt whether under an arrangement like this applied to West Point either Sheridan or Grant would ever have got into the Army. They would not have been selected among the first there by their records in the examinations. I do not care what Sheridan knew about books, what Stonewall Jackson knew about books, or what nominal records Jackson or Lee or Grant had. There is something in the man, and I would rather have a President's judgment of that than the judgment of a board of officers, to some extent rivals to the men they were passing upon."

A member of the committee argued that if any were selected all should be. Another suggested that every sixth promotion should be by selection, instead of every third. Asked if the present examinations for promotions, which all pass, were on the right basis, Mr. Root answered, "No." In reply to a suggestion that he should then put them on a right basis, he said: "It is rather a difficult thing to get officers to turn down a comrade." Senator Sewell said that the examinations made officers prepare for promotion, but he doubted if we got any good soldiers by them. The Secretary said in reply to his critics: "The idea of this promotion is that something besides mere length of service ought to have weight in determining promotion, and that it is of importance to have some recognition of zeal, industry, ambition, efficiency, gallantry, competency as an officer; that there ought to be some opportunity for a young man who is straining every nerve to make himself as good an officer and to render as good service as he can, in the hope of advancing himself in his profession. It is all wrong to keep the ambitious, vigorous, efficient fellow down by a hide-bound rule to the same level as the chump, the dull, idle, indifferent fellow, who is just able to keep in the Army and avoid being turned out on an examination. It is entirely reversing the whole principle on which the greatness and the efficiency of the American people have been built up to say that meritorious conduct and zeal and energy and activity shall never be rewarded."

The Secretary asked that his bill be amended so as to require advice and consent of the Senate to the retirement by the President of a permanent staff officer. He also suggested the following amendment in the section relating to selection boards: "Members of said boards shall be sworn to impartially select officers for promotion according to their merits as shown by their service records. Service records of all officers of the grade from which the selection is to be made shall be laid before the boards. The names selected by the boards shall not be divulged until after the President's action thereon." This provision, in any case, was a temporary one and he cared very little about it.

Mr. Root asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 to start his war college. He was enthusiastic about this, and expressed the opinion that the college would do for

the Army what a university board does for education in civil life. Provision should be made not merely for officers of the Army, but for officers of the National Guard. He said that if his plan were adopted, "instead of having nothing but a poor, weak, simple-minded civilian Secretary of War who is the only person to bring together the strings of all this multitudinous activity, you have got a board of the leading officers of the Army, including the heads of these staff departments, whose business it is to advise upon all the great questions of military preparation. You would be surprised to find what an influence it would have in this country and what a benefit it would be, bringing about a good understanding and effective results in the militia of the United States."

Finally, the Secretary asked for more brigadier-generals, saying: "It seems to me it is a very unfair and unjust thing to the Army of the United States that its officers, with an army of 100,000 regulars and volunteers, officers who have been rendering most distinguished and valuable service in the command of troops in the field, general officers, who rank with any in the world, should be practically denied all opportunity for promotion in the regular establishment to the rank they have shown themselves competent for and in which they have done honor to themselves and their country. It does seem to me that Gen. Chaffee ought to be made a brigadier-general in the Regular Army. I think Wheaton ought to be a brigadier-general. I think Bates ought to be a brigadier-general. They are brigadier-generals of volunteers and some of them major-generals of volunteers, and they are to be sent back and made colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors in the Regular Army. I think they have earned a promotion by most gallant and meritorious service, and it is a shame that their country should not recognize it."

Senator Proctor—And General Schwan?

The Secretary of War—Yes. I want to get you to pass a provision something like this:

"Sec. —. To enable the President to reward specially meritorious services, he may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint six brigadier-generals in the Regular Army in addition to those now provided by law: Provided, that when the officers appointed are, for any reason, eliminated from the active list, their places as general officers in the Regular Army shall not be filled."

"I hope when you come to consider next year the size of the Army you will take off that last clause as to some of them."

THE DRY TORTUGAS.

There is an old and still unsettled controversy between Navy and Army as to their respective relations to coast defence. It is contended on the part of the Navy that steam wars confirm the teaching of the sailing wars respecting fortifications; that they have never withstood a determined attack from the sea; have never given or restored command of the sea, though they have sheltered beaten and inferior fleets. The naval wars of 1870 and 1855 are cited to show what the Navy has accomplished in carrying on war even from undefended bases, as at Longland and Kioje Bay in the Baltic by the French Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, at Nargin, in the Caspian sea by the English during the Crimean war and by Nelson from the anchorage of Madalena, of Sardinia described by him as the best harbor in the world.

On the other hand it is contended that the Navy has its own sphere of action quite apart from the defence of ports and coaling stations, which belongs to the Army, and that the Navy in attempting to hold positions on land will be hampered in following its legitimate role, which must be essentially offensive. The true solution of the difficulty is found in a thorough co-operation between land and sea forces, such as it is practically impossible to obtain. Hence extreme advocates of the Navy position go to the length of insisting that all coast defence on land or sea should be in the hands of the Navy.

The President has accepted the Navy view of this controversy so far as to transfer to its control the island of Dry Tortugas off the coast of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico. The argument for the transfer of this island to the Navy is well stated in a communication from Admiral Buncie to Admiral Bradford, at the beginning of the war with Spain. In this he said:

"Tortugas is important from a naval rather than from a military point of view. Difference of opinion may always be expected in such matters when viewed from the standpoints above stated, and necessarily so, as the military (Army) view is confined to the consideration of the effect of operations with which it is familiar. The naval view is also influenced in the same way. As the forces to be considered and for which defence is to be provided on our coasts are naval, the naval view is alone based upon the knowledge of the power of the attack and of the great importance of stopping the enemy before he reaches positions from which he can harass the commercial or industrial interests of the country. The military view provides fortifications to defend a point or locality; the naval seeks to receive the attack at points removed from centres of population and commercial importance, and there force the enemy to expend his strength without disturbance to the vocations of the people. The fortifications of New York, for example, are, with one exception, within the limits of the city itself, and some of them near its geographical center."

"The divergence of views, referred to above, has in Europe resulted in confiding the defence of the coasts of Germany entirely to the Navy; in France every gun

covering the sea or entrance channels is in charge of the Navy. In England the transfer of all seacoast defenses is now under consideration.

"The main argument for this is that the naval officer alone knows the powers and defensive capabilities of the enemy to be met by these coast fortifications, and therefore the defense is more positive and direct than if commanded by any one unfamiliar with the sea and the handling and fighting of naval forces. A second is that the naval men must professionally know the harbors and their approaches, the influences of the wind, weather, currents and tides on naval movements, and when the defense includes a naval force, as it is sure to do, the whole will be under a single control.

"In my opinion, if the Army declines to fortify and hold Tortugas it should, as a strategic necessity, be fortified, manned and held by the naval forces of the North Atlantic Station."

Thus is established the first fortified naval base, under the exclusive control of the United States Navy, and a precedent is given which may have far reaching results, the Navy for the first time assuming the responsibility of maintaining the land as well as the naval defense of a coast fortification. At Fort Jefferson in the Tortugas are extensive fortifications, requiring only modern ordnance to transform them into powerful auxiliaries to the naval control of the Gulf of Mexico, and thus of the projected Isthmian canal.

The transfer of the Tortugas to the Navy was made in an executive order issued April 9, and the Acting Secretary of the Navy immediately issued orders to the contractors for the extensive coaling station now under construction on the island to continue the preparations for their work throughout the coming summer, revoking earlier orders which had authorized them to suspend operations in the quarantine season. The Marine Hospital service, which has had a foothold at Tortugas for several years, will withdraw its force to Ship Island and other points less valuable strategically.

The fortifications at Tortugas will hereafter be garrisoned by the marines and they will without doubt assume an importance in our scheme of coast defense such as they have not heretofore had. At present the only garrison consists of an ordnance sergeant in charge of the works. The post is not regarded in the Army as an enviable one, and to be sent to the Dry Tortugas has been one of the penalties and not among the rewards of military service. It was used as a penal station during the Civil War and here the four men convicted of the assassination of President Lincoln, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Spangler and Mudd, were imprisoned until pardoned by President Johnson. There are ten islands in the Tortugas group. They lie 120 miles W. S. W. from Cape Fancha, the southern extremity of Florida, and are almost the same distance from Havana on the southern side of the straits of Florida.

DISTRICT OF NORTH WESTERN LUZON, P. I. Vigan, Feb. 9, 1900.

That veteran cavalry leader, Gen. S. M. B. Young, is now the Governor of the district of Northwestern Luzon, P. I. It includes seven of the finest provinces in the island, having a population of nearly a million people. Gen. Young made a brilliant campaign from early October to the middle of January, starting from San Fernando de Pampanga, within forty miles of Manila, and covering nearly the whole of the northern two-thirds of the island with his cavalry, coming upon the insurgents a month ahead of their calculations, often striking them in three places at once, and chasing them into a state of demoralization from which they have had no opportunity to recover. During the first month of the campaign, progress was comparatively slow on account of the bad roads and frequently swollen streams, but there was nothing bad enough to seriously delay the movement at any time. The country itself furnishes ample supplies, so that the cutting loose from all other supplies embarrassed the expedition but little. Sweeping across the interior of the island from east to west, thirty to forty miles north of the railroad, Gen. Young forced Aguinaldo to abandon the railroad and seek safety in the mountains to the north.

Then pushing his cavalry forward and seizing the mountain trails and passes to the north, Gen. Young had Mr. Aguinaldo pretty well trapped, Gen. Wheaton holding the seaboard near Dagupan. This is why Gen. MacArthur entered Tiaic without firing a shot, and met no resistance on the way to Dagupan. Aguinaldo wriggled through, but is still being hard pushed, and is leading a precarious existence in the northern mountains with a following of only twenty men, living from hand to mouth among the Igorrotes, or wild mountain tribes. These wild tribes correspond to our various tribes of Sioux, Apaches, Crows, Chippewas, etc., differing in language and minor customs, and having different designations, the word Igorrote being a general term like Indian. These tribes are constantly at war with one another, and are skillful with the spear and bow, one of these Igorrotes killing one of Major March's men with a spear thrown thirty yards. They have a great dread of firearms, however, and seldom venture to attack white soldiers, brave and warlike as they undoubtedly are. Some of these tribes are Christians, but as a rule they are wild as mountain Indians are bound to be.

The real population of the Island of Luzon is divided between two great races, the Tagalos, who predominate in the southern provinces, and the Ilocanos, who predominate in the north. Of these, the Tagalos are the most numerous and influential, and are almost wholly responsible for the insurrection. They are crafty, snaky

people, to be trusted neither as friends nor enemies. Having originated the rebellion, they have filled all the high offices with their own people, and then proceeded to force the Ilocanos to join them. The people of the north, or Ilocanos, are a far superior race to the Tagalos in everything except cunning and numbers. They are a fine-looking set of men, large and strong, with industrious and thrifty habits, and possess more wealth than the Tagalos.

They are surprisingly intelligent and seem to know as much as we do about the arts and agriculture, and considerably more than we do in the plain common sense matters of living, building houses and towns and managing a teeming population. Ignorant as we were when we came to this country to "civilize" it, we are wiser now, and are learning a great deal ourselves.

To introduce American methods here would be a great error, the existing methods being more appropriate than our own, and capable of producing splendid results. The average Ilocano merchant lives in a style that few of our own merchant princes can boast; the lawyer, the judge, the doctor, the priest, the school-master, all are prosperous and enjoy high consideration in a community undisturbed by political bitterness or religious divisions; the poorest peasant lives in comfort in a bamboo house that is a marvel of simple and complete convenience, and hunger is unknown. Add to this a careful system of municipal administration, a complete judiciary, a fine University in Manila, two colleges here in Vigan, one in Dagupan, with many graduates of these institutions in the professions and in business, and we find not only civilization, but a high form of it. But the sharp divisions and enmities between the various tribes make political unity and independence seem an impossibility to an otherwise very capable people. It is a fine country, this northern part of the island, with a climate like that of Maine in September, with constant breezes from the mountains or the sea. The soil produces wonders in rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, corn and even all the vegetables with which we are familiar in the United States.

One cannot help but like the country. The Spanish system was fine in theory, but the "frailes" have been the ruin of it. They have farmed out the church lands to the poor tenants at ruinous rates, and been the tyrants of this beautiful island to an extent difficult to believe.

They made slaves of the tenants, amassed great wealth for themselves and through their political influence in Spain, destroyed whoever opposed them. The people are Catholics from the cradle, and reverence the priests; but hate the "frailes" fiercely, and there will be a revolt if our government ever permits their reinstatement. The "fraile" seems to be a peculiar institution. He is usually the dissipated son of some good Spanish family, sent to the Philippines to make his fortune. His appointment requires much political influence in Spain. Once here and assigned to a town, he assumes charge of the priests who do the work of preaching, marrying, burying, confessing, teaching the children, and a multitude of other things; these priests are under his orders. He also has charge of all the church property, which in this country includes the best land in nearly every locality, title to which has been obtained by Spanish grant. Here is where he makes his fortune, and plays the tyrant. The insurrection has driven the "frailes" out of every town, while the priests remain, save those who have joined the insurgents to assist them in getting rid of the "frailes," who seem to have excited the hatred of all classes, through greed and immorality.

The backbone of the war is broken, but there is much to be done before we are rid of the many small and murderous bands of brigands that have sought refuge in the mountains, where they force the nearest towns to feed them, terrorizing them by cutting the throats of any who appear friendly to the Americans. Until we have troops enough to occupy every town, this will probably go on. Gen. Young has less than three regiments to occupy a great territory, whose coast line is over 220 miles long, containing twenty seaports, only the largest of which can be garrisoned, the others being closed through necessity.

Our troops are constantly chasing these brigand bands, and are having remarkable success here in the north, about half the expeditions sent out returning successful, the other half finding the hiding places, but no one there. With these exceptions, we are chiefly occupied with establishing civil government, including post-offices, internal revenue and customs service, schools, police, municipal government, etc. The people take great interest in the elections, and make speeches, nominations and arguments with no little skill. Formerly none but the "principales" ever had the right to vote for municipal officers.

There is much to be done, and a year will be but little time to get things well started, and no radical changes should be attempted inside of five years. It is a magnificent possession that will produce great wealth, and one cannot know the people without respecting them, for their men have dignity and understanding, and seem all that men should be in the details of their daily lives. Our people must not judge them too hastily.

THE CANTEN AT WEST POINT.

A most valuable contribution to the canteen controversy is the following letter to Lieut. M. H. Barnum, of West Point, N. Y., from Mr. O. S. Meskel, who writes on the letter head of the Board of Education, Union Free School, District No. 2, town of Highlands, under date of Highland Falls, N. Y., dated March 26. Highland Falls adjoins West Point and its residents have a personal interest in the canteen question. Mr. Meskel, who speaks evidently as one of those intrusted with the

education of the children, and therefore especially alive to the influences of the canteen, approaches the subject from the standpoint of the everyday citizen, neither inspired by fanatical zeal nor dulled into apathy by indifference to his public duties, but prompted by practical common sense to decide what is best for the community.

What Mr. Meskel says is applicable to every post in the Army. His reference to the real, though not avowed, alliance between the W. C. T. U. and the saloon keepers against the canteen is entirely in line with our article last week on the attack of the neighborhood rumblers upon the canteen at Fort Crook, Neb., which is denounced for injuring the business of the nearby saloons. When the ultra temperance people and the ultra whisky people pool issues, there must be a middle ground where men of moderate views can safely stand, ground like that taken by Bishop Potter, Chaplain Swift, U. S. A., and others, who look more to the general good than to the triumph of their pet hobby or their personal pecuniary interests.

Mr. Meskel's letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir—In Sunday's issue of the New York "Press" I read the views of a large number of Army officers, including yourself, regarding the abolishment of the army canteen. How the army canteen has affected the discipline and the well-being of the soldier is undoubtedly better known to the officers of the Army than to anybody else; and the effects of the canteen on the moral welfare of the villages adjacent to military posts is quite as well known undoubtedly to every citizen who has had an opportunity to observe its operation. If the abolishment would tend to destroy discipline at West Point and demoralize the soldier, it would in the same degree lower the moral tone of this community by bringing back the vile conditions that prevailed here before the establishment of the canteen. The re-establishment of such conditions here would be a serious blow to the welfare of this village, and greatly lamented by our best citizens. A drunken soldier is a rarity here now, where formerly drunken brawls and riot were of common occurrence among them. If the good people who are now striving to abolish the canteen succeed in their efforts, we will have the same conditions here again; and, instead of a quiet, peaceable town, without a single policeman, we will have disorder and drunken soldiers reeling through our streets.

There are three elements in this village who are opposed to the canteen: The temperance element, who can see no distinction between a canteen and a grogshop; the saloon-keeper whose profits have been curtailed; and the petty politicians who are allies of the saloon-keeper. Those who are in favor of the canteen constitute the whole of the respectable element of the community, who wish to see order and decency prevail, instead of drunkenness and disorder. There is not a single saloon-keeper in this village who would not contribute liberally and lend his moral support to the W. C. T. U. in the crusade that is now being made against the canteen. The good women of this society seem to be so shortsighted that they fail to see that in killing a mouse they resurrect a monster. Assuring you that the people of Highland Falls, with the exceptions noted, are in full sympathy with the sentiments you advocate.

I am, very respectfully,
O. S. MESKEL.

DISMISSAL OF MAJOR GEO. W. KIRKMAN.

A dispatch appearing last week in the dailies said: "The Adjutant-General of the Army has recently received a cable from Gen. Otis which conveys the information that Maj. George W. Kirkman, of the 49th Vol. Inf., has been convicted by court martial of drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal from the service of the United States. It seems that Major Kirkman, while en route from this country to Manila, was seen under the influence of liquor, and while in this condition in some manner insulted Archbishop Chapelle, who was a passenger on the same transport. The clergyman made a complaint against the officer, which resulted in a court martial and a sentence of dishonorable dismissal from the service. No official report other than the despatch from Gen. Otis has yet been received by the War Department. It has been whispered that besides Major Kirkman three other officers junior to him in rank were convicted of the same offence and received the same sentence by the court. This fact has not, however, been officially given to the public."

Our information, which comes through private cablegrams, is to the effect that the offense for which Major Kirkman was dismissed occurred in Manila and that no part was taken by the Archbishop in the affair. Major Kirkman did have some difficulty with the Archbishop on the way to Manila over a question of precedence in the choice of staterooms, but we do not understand that this had anything to do with his court martial, though as our information comes by cablegram it is somewhat meagre. The papers are on the way to Washington. If as is stated the sentence was approved and executed by Gen. Otis under the authority given a commanding officer in time of war, it is beyond review by the President. Nor can Major Kirkman be reached by an act of grace under the pardoning power, as his dismissal is an accomplished fact, according to the official dispatches received from Manila. His friends are therefore disposed to raise the question as to whether we are legally in a state of war. They believe that he has been harshly treated, but this is a question on which no opinion can be passed until the papers in his case are received by the War Department.

The action of Gen. Otis is a severe blow to an officer brought up in the Army as Major Kirkman has been. He is a son of Major Joel T. Kirkman of the 10th Inf., a veteran of the civil war. The son is a Captain in the 12th Inf., and Major of the 49th Vol. Inf. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1890.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Pensacola April 4 and arrived April 12 at Hamilton, Bermuda, returning thence to Hampton Roads. Address mail to Ft. Monroe, Va., care of Postmaster.
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left Fort Limon April 9 for Chiriqui. Address mail care of Navy Department.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Same as New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Colon for Cartagena April 10. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived San Juan, April 11. Address mail to San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Maranham April 9. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Montevideo. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived at San Francisco April 9. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABAREANDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Mare Island, Cal., March 17. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived San Juan, Nicaragua, April 11. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral G. C. Remy ordered to command.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Yokohama, April 2. Address mail to Manila.
BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Yokohama. Will return to the United States. Address mail care of Navy Dept.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Nagasaki April 9. Address Manila, P. I.
BRUTUS, at Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Yokohama, Japan.
CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Sydney, Australia, March 22. Will return to Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. Arrived at Manila, April 4.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bleknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred M. Wise ordered to command.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NANSHAN, at Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Arrived Manila, April 4.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I.
OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.
YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder to command.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at Santa Monica, Cal., April 10. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived all well at Kingston, Jamaica, April 9. Will leave April 11; due Santiago April 15, leave April 19; due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 25; due Havana April 30, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders. Address mail to Havana, Cuba.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Commissioned at Navy Yard, New York, April 2. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Commissioned at Boston, Mass., April 12.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Arrived at Naples, April 2. Will leave April 14 under orders to proceed to Manila. Address mail Manila.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. On cruise. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 10. Will proceed to Hampton Roads, Va. Address mail for the present care of Navy Department.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 250 Commercial street, Boston, Mass. Lieut.-Comdr. E. M. Hughes to command April 21.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of East 28th street.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4, leave Feb. 27; arrive Martinique March 2, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R., March 20, leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Arrived at Washington, April 4. Address Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived Nuevitas March 30. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Arrived at Montevideo April 3. Will be at Bahia April 29. Address mail to Montevideo, Barbados.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Norfolk for Key West April 11. Will return to Hampton Roads. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Left Key West, Fla., for Nipe Bay, Cuba. Will return north. Address mail to Boston, Mass.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris E. S. Mackenzie. Arrived at New York April 7. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Left Acapulco March 24 for La Paz. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Arrived Navy Yard, Mare Island, March 11. Address there. Comdr. Herbert Winslow to command April 25.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. En route to Taku, via Hong Kong and Shanghai. Will proceed to Unalaska in May next. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster. Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Arrived at Gibara April 7. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan in about one month.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. At Newport News, Va. Address there.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamchatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
FISH-HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

S. O. 93, APRIL 10, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

Gives rules to be observed in order to promote the taking of the Twelfth Census of the population of the United States, so far as the naval population is concerned, and also publishes for the information of those concerned extracts from the Census Act defining the details to be taken on the census schedule and the time of taking them.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 6.—Lieut. H. I. Cone, detached Texas and to line duty on Prairie.
Asst. Paym. Chistian J. Peoples, appointed.
2d Lieut. Frank J. Schwable, U. S. M. C., appointed.
2d Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, U. S. M. C., appointed.
2d Lieut. Wm. G. Fay, U. S. M. C., appointed.
2d Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C., appointed.
2d Lieut. Jno. P. V. Gridley, U. S. M. C., appointed.
Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, detached Prairie, April 19, and report to Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, for duty, April 20.
Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield, detached Prairie, April 19, and report to Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station, for duty, April 20.
Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, detached Navy Yard, New York, and to Lancaster.
Act. Bttn. J. E. Dunn, detached Wabash, April 21, and to Lancaster, same date.
ERRATA.—List of orders of April 5, 1900, should read: Lieut. E. Moale, Jr., detached Helena and to Scindia, instead of Comdr. E. K. Moore.
APRIL 7.—Rear-Admiral C. S. Cotton, commissioned rear-admiral from March 27, 1900. (Naval Retiring Board.)
Capt. H. W. Lyon, commissioned captain from March 27, 1900. (Navy Yard, New York.)
Comdr. E. B. Barry, commissioned commander from March 19, 1900. (Marcellus.)
Lieut.-Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 27, 1900. (Navy Yard, Mare Island.)
Lieut.-Comdr. W. McLean, order 5th inst. modified. Detached Bureau of Ordnance, April 21, and to Prairie, as Executive, April 23, instead of April 14.
Comdr. J. G. Eaton, additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Lynn, Mass., April 11.
Paym. Clerk J. T. Dyer, resignation accepted. (Amphitrite.)
Lieut. T. F. Carter, detached inspection duty, Thurlow, Pa., and to hospital Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.
Lieut. C. F. Hughes, detached as Inspector of Equipment at Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., and continue other duties.
Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, to duty as Inspector of Equipment, Cramp's shipyard, and Neale & Levy, Philadelphia, and Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.
Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, to duty at Newport News, Va., and relief of Lieut. W. M. Crose, April 14.
Chaplain W. T. Helms, temporary duty on board Independence.
Lieut. H. I. Cone, order April 6 modified. To duty on Prairie, April 22.
Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, temporary duty, Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Lieut. Jno. Hood, special temporary duty Bureau of Equipment.

Asst. Paym. F. K. Perkins, proceed home and sick leave granted for two months.
Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield, order 5th modified. Detached Prairie immediately, and temporary duty on Franklin until arrival of North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, order April 5, modified. Detached Prairie immediately, and to temporary duty on Franklin until arrival of North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads.

Gun. M. W. Gilmartin, order 6th inst., to Lancaster, revoked.

APRIL 8.—Sunday.

APRIL 9.—Capt. J. G. Green, detached as commandant of Naval Station, Havana, Cuba, and wait orders.

Lieut.-Comdr. L. Young, additional duty as commandant of Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. R. B. Higgins, additional duty as inspector of engineering material, Thurlow, Pa.

Paym. Clk. M. D. Darnall, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paym. Jno. Irvin, Jr. (Buffalo.)

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, order 4th inst., to Wabash with draft of men for Solace, revoked. Sick leave extended one month.

Asst. Nav. Constr. D. H. Cox, detached Navy Yard, New York, and to duty as superintending constructor of ships building at Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., Maryland Steel Co.'s works, Sparrow's Point, Md., and at the works of Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del. April 19.

Act. War. Mach. D. Purdon, detached Lancaster and to duty on Wabash.

Act. War. Mach. O. Dittich, detached Lancaster and to Vermont.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, detached inspection duty at South Boston and Weymouth, Mass., and Bath, Me., and to temporary duty on Solace, April 28, for passage to Asiatic Station.

APRIL 10.—P. Asst. Paym. G. G. Seibels, proceed home and wait orders.

Paym. Clerk R. J. Little, appointment, on nomination of Paym. Z. W. Reynolds, revoked.

Act. Bttn. Osborn Deignan, appointed (Marietta).

APRIL 11.—Comdr. P. Garst, detached Washington Yard, April 16, and to command of Michigan, April 19.

Comdr. S. Schroeder, order March 22 modified. Detached Washington Yard, May 4, and to Guam via steamer of May 11, instead of via Solace.

Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. Winder, additional duty as navigator of Michigan, April 19.

Lieut.-Comdr. N. T. Houston, detached Lancaster, May 1, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam, report on May 1 as executive officer of Lancaster, as relief of Lieut.-Comdr. Houston.

Lieut. L. R. DeSteiguer, to duty on Massachusetts April 17.

A. N. Constr. E. F. Eggert, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, and to duty at Norfolk Yard, in construction and repair department.

P. Asst. Surg. F. W. Olcott, to duty Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, report immediately for duty as watch and division officer on Prairie.

Naval Cadet W. M. Hunt, report immediately for duty as watch and division officer on Prairie.

Naval Cadet L. Shane, detached Massachusetts and to North Atlantic Squadron.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, detached Indiana and to North Atlantic Squadron.

Lieut. H. B. Price, detached Dixie, to home at own expense and wait orders.

Lieut. H. G. Gates, to Indiana, April 17.

Naval Cadet W. C. Watts, detached Dolphin and to North Atlantic Squadron.

Ensign W. S. Turpin, detached Essex and to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.

Chief Bttn. M. Wogan, detached League Island Yard, April 21, and to Naval Station, Havana.

Paym. Clk. Paul Boteler, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paym. H. R. Insley. (Bennington.)

APRIL 12.—Lieut. R. Spear, to duty on Constellation, April 24.

Lieut. C. Davis, detached Scindia and proceed to Washington with all dispatch.

Comdr. J. B. Briggs, detached Washington Navy Yard, May 14, and to Norfolk Yard, May 15, for duty as Inspector of Ordnance.

Comdr. W. Swift, detached New York Yard, May 22, as Inspector of Ordnance, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached Norfolk Yard, as Inspector of Ordnance, May 15, and to New York Yard, May 17, as Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. McLean, order 5th inst., detaching Bureau Ordnance, revoked.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, to duty as executive officer of Prairie, April 14.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, detached Wabash, temporary duty with draft of men, then to temporary duty on Solace for passage to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, detached Marblehead when out of commission, and to Pacific Station for line duty.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 12.—Major Charles L. Cawley, A. Q. M., granted leave of absence for six days from April 23, 1900.
2d Lieut. Wm. G. Fay, ordered to marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 5.—Capt. Silas W. Terry to be a Rear-Admiral from the 29th of March, 1900, vice Day, retired.
APRIL 11.—John P. V. Gridley, of Pennsylvania, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. M. C., from March 26, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A recent return made to the British Admiralty office gives the following interesting figures in connection with the enlisted personnel of the three leading nations: The cost to the French Republic for 42,000 men is \$14,520,000 per annum, an average per man of \$345.66. Russia spends \$2,153,800 on 35,000 men, an average of \$61.53. England's 110,000 cost \$48,400,000, an average of \$437.45. In addition Great Britain has also 25,000 Naval Reserve, and this additional force is supported on the sum above given. These sums include every item chargeable to the enlisted force; pay, clothing, food and all expenses of maintenance.

The city authorities at Richmond, Va., have at last waked up to the fact that a water front properly taken care of is a desideratum for a shipbuilding plant, and last week the city dredge began operations, deepening the channel abreast the works of the W. R. Trigg Company, and the ultimate intention is that a draft of not less than twenty feet shall be made to extend some two thousand feet along the water front of the city at this point. Much to the surprise of the engineers, the bottom has been found to consist of sand, with the foundation rock more than twenty feet from the surface, thus rendering the task of dredging far simpler than was anticipated.

The U. S. S. New York, Texas and Machias of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, arrived at Pensacola, Fla., March 30 for coal. The following officers compose the staff of Rear-Admiral Farquhar, U. S. N., Capt. Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., chief of staff; Lieut.-Comdr. William A. Marshall, U. S. N.; Lieut. William S. Benson, U. S. N., aides. The band of the flagship captured the hearts of all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

Secretary Long has expressed himself as desirous of sending the battleship Kearsarge abroad as soon as her final trials are concluded. The British naval authorities have shown much interest in the superposed turrets carried by the Kearsarge, and it is not unlikely that some such arrangement will be attempted in one or more of the newer type of battleships now in view for the British navy.

An indication of the paucity of officers under which the Navy is at present suffering is shown on board the collier Marcellus. Lieut.-Comdr. F. S. Carter, U. S. N., is attached to that ship and performs the united duties of executive officer and navigator. This state of affairs comes from the dearth of commissioned officers available for sea service, and will continue until Congress comes to the rescue with legislation looking to a shortening of the academy course at Annapolis.

The statement which recently appeared to the effect that Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, U. S. N., had declined assignment as "second in command" of the Asiatic Station is incorrect. The position was not offered him, and hence he could not decline it. Indeed, we have it on authority that Admiral Cotton had no knowledge that his name was thought of or mentioned in connection with that detail at the Navy Department. The friends of the Admiral will be pleased to learn that he has nearly recovered from his attack of bronchitis.

The U. S. S. Albatross, Comdr. J. F. Moser, after a cruise in the South Seas and Equatorial Pacific on scientific investigations under the direction of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, March 4. She left San Francisco in August and carried a line of soundings and trawlings to the Marquesas. Examinations were then made of the Paumotu, Society, Cook, Tonga, Fiji, Ellice, Marshall, Caroline and Ladrone island groups, in the order named. After refitting at Yokohama, the Albatross will proceed to Behring Sea, via Kamtschatka, and continue the examination of salmon streams and industries. She is expected to reach San Francisco in November next. Address San Francisco.

In the case of certain messmen of the Navy the Auditor for the Navy Department held "1st. That officers of the Navy are not entitled to the services of enlisted men as servants; and 2d. That such employment, at the expense of the United States, is an allowance to the officers within the meaning of said section, and is prohibited by section 1232 of the Revised Statutes." The Comptroller overrules this decision, holding that the accounting officers have no jurisdiction to consider the right of officers to allowances other than those of a pecuniary nature, and can inquire into the legality of such allowances only when their legality is essential to the proper settlement of a money demand. The pay and allowances of an enlisted man of the Navy cannot be withheld because he may have been engaged in the performance of service prohibited by law, provided he is not enlisted solely for the performance of such illegal service.

FINAL TRIAL OF KEARSARGE.

Board of Inspection and Survey, April 7, 1900.

Sir,—In obedience to the Department's order of March 21, 1900, the Board has the honor to submit the following report on the final trial of the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

Ship's draft in getting underway was: Forward, 23 feet 2 inches; Aft, 24 feet 0 inches; Mean, 23 feet 7 inches.

4. The weather was clear and pleasant in getting underway, and during the entire day there was a haze around the horizon, with light to gentle breezes from N. to W., shifting to S. and W. during the afternoon. The sea was smooth. During the second day (April 4, 1900) the weather was overcast and cloudy, with light air generally from S. to W. until 1:30 p. m., when the wind shifted to N. in fresh squall with rain. Fresh to strong breezes from N. the remainder of the day with a moderate sea. April 5 began cloudy, but cleared towards 2 a. m. The wind remained strong, blowing in heavy squalls about daylight. Sea moderate.

5. At 1 p. m. on April 3 the two-hour full power speed trial with natural draft was begun, with fires under all boilers, and with one representative of the contractors in the engine room. The coal used was Pocahontas of fair quality, containing a large proportion of slack. The speed made was 14.99 knots per hour. The machinery, both main and auxiliary, worked very satisfactorily, with the exception of a heavy steam leak in starboard H. P. piston rod stuffing box. The boilers steamed freely.

At 3 p. m. the full speed trial ended. The following is the data for the two hours full power trial: Average revolutions, starboard, 98.7; port, 96.9. Vacuum, starboard, 26 inches; port, 25.5 inches. Average steam pressure, 154 lbs. Coal per hour, 18,480 lbs. Indicated horse power, 8,483.35. Main and auxiliary engines, pounds of coal per horse power 2.18. Speed by patent log 1 to 2 p. m., 14.18 knots. Speed by patent log to 3 p. m., 15.80 knots. Average speed, 14.99 knots.

During the afternoon of April 3 the four guns in the forward turret were fired simultaneously at 4,000 yards range and three of the projectiles apparently fell in the same spot; one fell about 300 yards beyond, but in line. The four guns from the after turret were also fired simultaneously, and in this case three projectiles apparently fell in the same spot; one 8-inch projectile fell to the right. During this test the blast from the 8-inch guns in the superposed turret did not inconvenience the people in the 13-inch turret. Careful observation in the forward turret structure showed the following horizontal deflection of upper portion of turret support, the measurements being taken at level of turret roller-path and immediately in rear of guns, the fixed point of reference being on the armored barbettes.

Deflection due to firing simultaneously two 13-inch guns and two 8-inch guns, 7-16 inch. Do. for one 13-inch gun, 5-32 inch. Rotation of turrets under this condition, measurement being taken at roller path, 9 inches. Deflection for one 8-inch gun, 1-16 inch. Rotation of turrets under this condition, measurement being taken at roller path, 9 inches. Deflection for one 8-inch gun, 1-16. Rotation of turret under this condition very slight, but approximately 1-2 inch.

The recoil of the forward turret, due to the firing all four guns simultaneously, caused the socket of turret securing bolt to slightly foul the inner face of barbettes, the armor at this point being uneven and projecting inward more than a quarter of an inch further than at any other point. As the turret support regained, completely and immediately, its normal form, the damage resulting from this contact was confined to the supporting socket, and such casualties in the future can be eliminated by removing an inch layer from the outer surface of the socket. It may be remarked here that the wedges and turn buckles on main deck are amply sufficient to secure the turret and that the principal use of the bolt in turret structure is for centering turret temporarily in drilling.

After these tests all the guns of the main and secondary batteries were fired at extreme elevation and at level. Owing to the range of the 13-inch guns and the haziness of the weather, these guns were fired at 10,000 yards instead of extreme elevation. No injury was done to the structure of the ship or to the gun mounts by these tests except as follows:

One glass to an armeter in the forward turret was broken.

At first discharge of the left 13-inch gun of the after turret, the rear right cap square bolt was broken. On a previous occasion the front right cap square bolt of this gun had broken, and the Newport News Company made two new bolts. The broken bolt was replaced and no further accident occurred. On firing the automatic one-pounders in the military tops the vibration and jump to the mount was so great as to make any further firing of these guns dangerous.

7. The Ardois Signal System and the search lights tried after dark of the 3d. The signal system worked well. The search lights were tested, but failed to give a satisfactory light. As these lights were put down in the equipment list of unfinished work as not finally adjusted, it is assumed this will be done later.

8. On the evening of April 3, 1900, the starboard anchor was let go in 28 fathoms of water and chain veered to 45 fathoms. The anchor was then hove up at speed to test windlass. The chain came in at the rate of nine fathoms per minute, the anchor a-weigh.

9. April 4 was devoted to the detail inspection and tests of the structure and mechanisms of the vessel. The turrets were turned and guns elevated and depressed. The life boat was lowered. The detaching hook of forward fall failed to work and the block was unhooked by hand.

At 2:45 p. m., April 5, 1900, the Kearsarge anchored in Hampton Roads, having completed the 48 hours at sea. After anchoring in Hampton Roads, the cranes and winches were tested and found satisfactory.

10. A list is given of the work which has not been completed.

11. The Board having been officially notified that the installment of the electric plant had not been fully completed, it was decided not to subject the turret ammunition hoists to the extreme tests required. This is under the head of uncompleted work and is considered, together with a number of other tests to be still in the hands of the inspector at the Newport News Shipyard. It was apparent to the Board, however, that changes and modifications must be made in the turret hoists, in order to obtain an efficient ammunition supply. The leads of the hoisting ropes to 13-inch cars are such as to cause continual chafe on the guide rails, and the rollers need adjustment or change. To reach a solution of this matter conclusive tests of one hour's continuous run of loading hoists is recommended, and it is also recommended that when the trial is made that representatives of the Inspection Board and of the Washington Navy Yard Gun Shops, where the hoists were made, be present.

12. The Board considers the turrets unsufficiently lighted and recommends the installation of an additional receptacle for a portable, and also the placing of a small incandescent light in each hood of the turrets, in order that the sights may be properly read. There is nothing in the 13-inch turrets now to indicate when the guns are in the loading position, or when they are at extreme elevations or depression. An index and scale is recommended to be fitted for each gun by means of which the operator can readily ascertain the exact position in elevation of the gun, and a gong should be fitted in each turret near the voice tube in order that the signals may be received from the handling rooms. A ready means of communication from turrets to dynamo room should be installed. The telephones through central station cannot be relied upon on account of noise of turret mechanism. The drum clutch or gear shaft of 8-inch ammunition hoists is unreliable, and a better clutch should be fitted. This clutch is liable to slip and drop the car. The drums for wire rope of ramblers for 13-inch guns need regulators to prevent the turns of wire overlapping.

13. It is recommended that the coffer dam around the military mast in the ward-room be removed. It is regarded of little value, and its omission provides greater space and involves comparatively small cost. On account of the great distance from cabin to pilot house, it is recommended that an emergency cabin be fitted on forward end of bridge deck, abaft conning tower, of such dimensions as will give the greatest accommodation, without obstructing passage ways to conning tower and access to forward bridge. It is also recommended that the valve stems controlling drainage of main hold compartments at forward and after end of ship be extended to deck above, so as to be operated from handling rooms of 13-inch turret. This change is considered necessary only for the large compartments. In order that the safety of the ship may not be jeopardized by their being flooded at a time when the present manifold box is inaccessible by reason of broken steam pipe in engine room, an accident of this kind having occurred on the U. S. S. Concord.

14. On examining the ship and its fitting and the plans and detailed information prepared for the use of the ship's force by the superintending Naval Constructor, the Board was impressed with the completeness of the information already furnished and in course of preparation, and the many evidences of unusual care in inspection during the progress of the work at the shipyard; these results could only have been accomplished by a complete and thorough trained force, and the Board is of the opinion that all expenditures for the employment of skilled assistants in such work is many times repaid to the Government, both in greater excellence of original workmanship and more complete information for those subsequently charged with the care and management of the vessel.

15. While the Board was much impressed with the cleanliness and generally good condition of the ship, which reflected great credit upon the officers and men, and was the result of unremitting work on their part, it desires to specially bring to the Department's attention the fact that the benefits intending to be obtained by the Government as a result of the final trial of the vessels were not forthcoming, the vessel being, to all intents and purposes, fresh from the hands of the builders; in fact, many items of work were still incomplete, and instead of the Department having the benefit of five months' test of the vessel and all of its appurtenances and fittings and service conditions, with the consequent opportunity to develop defects and remedies for the same, the Trial Board was inspecting a new and untried vessel under conditions, hull, machinery, etc., which more properly pertained to a first acceptance trial than those which should be required for the final acceptance trial.

In order, therefore, that the Government may obtain all the advantages to be derived from several months' actual trial of a vessel under service conditions, the Board urgently recommends that the first official trial be not made until the vessel is practically completed in all particulars, so that the final acceptance trial may

furnish the department with all needed data as to defects, needed improvements, etc., developed by actual experience and under service conditions during the interval between the first and final trials.

15. Finally, the Board reports:

(1.) That during the trial no weakness or defects in the hull, fittings, or equipment, due to either defective workmanship or defective materials, or in the fittings, fixing, placing and securing of the armor, due to defective workmanship, did appear, except as noted in the report and in the list of unfinished work, appended, marked "B."

(2.) That the machinery and all parts thereof was found to be in good condition with respect to workmanship or materials, and that there was no failure, breakdown, nor deterioration, other than that due to fair wear and tear, of any part or parts of the machinery, engines, boilers or appurtenances, except as noted in the report.

(3.) The list of unfinished work is appended, marked "B."

16. The deck and steam log for the 48 hours at sea is enclosed, marked "C" and "D."

Very respectfully,

(Signed members Board.)

APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs urging such a change in the laws relating to appointments to the Naval Academy as will fill the vacancies in the line of the Navy, and also calling attention to the necessity for immediately enacting such legislation as will substantially increase the authorized quota. The Secretary says the Department finds that it is absolutely unable to commission another warship "without reducing in some other particular our already meagre coast defence." The Kearsarge is at present greatly under-officered, having only twenty-three officers, whereas the British warship Majestic has seventy. The Secretary also takes occasion to contradict the impression that the scarcity of officers for sea duty is due to their unnecessary employment on shore. He says: "The officers of our Navy who are being kept on shore duty to-day are few in number and are devoted almost exclusively to duties which add directly to the efficiency of the fleet through the excellence of the product which they give us and the benefit of the training which the officers get themselves." The Secretary says that the conditions set forth are growing more and more exigent every month. "The Department," he says, "warns your committee, and begs you to communicate its warning to Congress, that it has no means to correct these conditions and that it looks to Congress for relief."

U. S. NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, April 10.

The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the flagship New York, battleship Texas, and gunboat Machias, under the command of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, arrived at Pensacola early on the morning of March 30, and crossed the bar at 8 o'clock, steaming gracefully into the harbor, with the New York in the lead and followed by the Texas and Machias in the order named, and anchoring abreast the Navy Yard in the reverse order from which they entered.

During their five days' stay many thousands of visitors from Pensacola and the surrounding country availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the New York and Texas, the Machias being somewhat slighted, owing to the proximity of the two larger vessels. The squadron was ordered to this harbor for the purpose of coaling, which process was begun immediately upon their arrival and continued during their entire stay.

With the arrival of the squadron was inaugurated a series of brilliant social events such as are seldom seen in this section. Among the most prominent of these features was a reception given by Comdr. Wm. W. Reisinger at the Navy Yard, a similar event on board the ships, given by the officers, and a banquet tendered the officers of the vessels by the Osceola Club of Pensacola. Besides the officers of the ships, there were present at the latter all of Pensacola's society, the Army and Navy officers and their wives from the forts and the Navy Yard.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of April 4 the ships weighed anchor and sailed for the Bermuda Islands, whence they go to Hampton Roads.

Admiral Farquhar and the officers of the ships carried with them the best wishes and esteem of the people of this city, who feel that they can never repay them for the honor they conferred upon this port, and for the valuable service rendered the Pensacola harbor by practically demonstrating the depth of the water over the bar, and, at the same time, correcting a most damaging official report, which placed the water at a depth of only twenty-four feet, when in reality it is between thirty-two and thirty-three feet at the shallowest place. The New York, drawing twenty-seven feet of water, crossed the bar with the greatest ease, as also did the Texas, drawing twenty-five feet six inches.

To Comdr. Wm. W. Reisinger is due the whole credit for whatever significance is attached to the visit of the squadron to this harbor. He it was who made conditions possible for the coming of the ships, and to his influence alone is to be attributed this visit, which can result in nothing but good for Pensacola. By his untiring efforts in behalf of this port he has endeared himself to the people of this community, who would be loth to see him leave.

It is believed that since the channel and coaling facilities have been fully tested, it will ultimately lead to a permanent coaling station being established here, which will hasten and renew the habilitation of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and make it one of the most important naval stations of this government.

R.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The cutter Manning arrived at San Diego, Cal., April 10, all well on board, en route for San Francisco. She left New York some three months ago.

APRIL 5—3d Lieut. B. L. Brockway, from the Woodbury to the Morrill.

1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, from the Onondaga to the Morrill.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, from the Algonquin to the Morrill.

APRIL 9—1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, granted eighteen days' leave.

2d Lieut. F. C. Billard, ordered to resume duties on the Seminole.

APRIL 10—1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, from the Forward to the Fessenden.

3d Lieut. P. C. Prince, from the Hamilton to the Forward.

Constr. J. W. Lee, directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on inspection duty.

APRIL 11—1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle, detached from the Onondaga, on relief, and ordered to the Dexter.

CAPT. COGHLAN ON ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Through the courtesy of L. Ladin Kellogg, President of the Colonial Club, we are able to publish the full text of the interesting letter from Capt. Coghlan, read at the recent dinner given by the club to Admiral Dewey's captains: Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Washington, March 15, 1900.

Mr. President and Members of the Colonial Club—I thank you all most cordially for the honor this evening conferred upon the captains of the Manila squadron, and in all truthfulness I can say that words fail to express my sorrow at my inability to be present. Be assured that from this place of dreariness my heart goes out to you this evening. There are two reasons, each a very strong one, for my sorrow. Naturally I miss the fellowship and good cheer, the congregation of bright wits and interchange of brilliant thoughts. This of itself would be enough to give any one the most poignant regret; but when you remember that two years have not yet elapsed since the battle of Manila Bay was fought, and that already two of our seven have crossed the silent river to return no more, you can appreciate how very keenly I feel my separation from you and my comrades to-night. We seven were more strongly bound together than is common even with "battle comrades; for ours was an unique experience, "cut off from the land that bore us," thousands of miles from relief or succor of any kind, shut out from the lands about us, we were indeed alone, and you can well see that success under such conditions which could only be achieved by each and every one from the highest to the lowest doing more than his whole duty, would, in the nature of things, bind us more than ordinarily close together. But, thank God, we were led by a genius which overcame all difficulties and transformed us from outcasts on an ocean to proprietors of a splendid domain. But considering the horrible death rate already established among the captains of that day, can you for a moment wonder that we hate to lose a single chance of reunion? And when I think that I am missing for even one time the loving handshake of Wildes, the hearty embrace of Dyer, the jolly, jovial but sincere salutation of Lamberton, and the quiet but effective greeting of Walker, my heart sinks within me and I feel that I am indeed an exile, far, far from any more than brothers-in-arms. No one can appreciate more than we do that the captains are being feted, not for what we may have done individually, but simply as representatives of the men of the Manila squadron. Well, we think you could have chosen no better ones. We feel that we are fair representatives of all but one of that squadron, and one that stands alone; not sombre, cynical and self-contained, as is too often the case, but open-hearted, radiant with loving fellowship, and incomparable. And above all things, we of that squadron feel that we deserve congratulation for the good fortune of having served under such a chief. We know that in honoring us you but pay homage to him, the greatest chief, the greatest man, the greatest representative American produced by the American-Spanish war. I mean in no way to derogate from the honors due any other in that conflict, but I do mean to say that you, and we, and, in fact, the whole country, honor ourselves in honoring him, the brightest, best and truest example of a typical American we have had before us since the civil war.

Previous to his peerless victory of May 1, 1898, the United States was looked upon with disdain and derision as a fighting power by all the nations of the earth; even our Spanish foes looked upon us with contempt. But after that day had passed, Dewey, true representative of all we idealize in our American character, typical man of our country, stood out, and back of him the United States as a world power, with which it was dangerous to interfere.

His victory, utterly unparalleled in the history of the world, indeed came at a propitious time. It demonstrated to the people of the world that our Navy, which heretofore had been more a subject of ridicule than anything else, was a power upon which our country could rely. By its unheard of completeness and consequently far-reaching effect the whole Pacific coast of our country was placed in security; its people could sleep, work, enjoy themselves, do business in peace, and, above all, lend their substance to help the Atlantic seaboard; the problem of the war was simplified; the energies of our whole country could be concentrated about one spot, and the Navy of Spain was so impressed with our abilities that never again did it even attempt to make a stand-up fight.

Remember, we give, and glory in giving all honor to the squadron which met and gallantly destroyed Cervera's squadron off Santiago de Cuba. In not one iota would we want their glory dimmed, but to compare that destruction of a running squadron (two-thirds beaten before it came out for it knew from the work of Dewey at Manila what it had to expect, and came out with the idea of its own death)—to compare that, I say, with the work of the squadron under Admiral Dewey at Manila; his glorious cutting adrift from everything, carrying his base with him; no refuge in case of defeat; passing the batteries and mines at the entrance of the bay; hunting the powerful enemy in his chosen position, protected, as was well known to Admiral Dewey before we went there, with as many guns ashore as our squadron could bring to bear from the ships; and, in spite of such drawbacks, utterly annihilating the enemy; cowing his force in the far east; by one stroke gaining a colonial possession larger than the whole West Indies group; to compare any other work of the war with that is, it seems to me, to belittle the work of our great Admiral.

When we take into consideration the feeling of confidence and the safety assured to the country, the continued natural course of business, the simplification of the problem before the country, the saving of money, incalculable in amount in insurance alone, the natural pride of our people in the knowledge that we had not, in spite of the croaking pessimists, deteriorated, can we wonder that that victory was regarded as coming in a most propitious time, and that Congress and the country hastened to do honor to the glorious chief and to the men under him who had won it? And can you blame us if we have greatest pride in wearing the medal spontaneously presented us by the Congress of the people? We have the pride whether you blame us or not, and to paraphrase the words of Napoleon, our greatest delight is to point to the medal and say, "I belonged to Admiral Dewey's squadron at the battle of Manila Bay."

Gentlemen, it seems appropriate that the "Colonial Club" should do honor to the Manila squadron, the pioneer in placing the United States in the column of colonial powers. And when the wars of faction shall have subsided, and political parties no longer need epigrammatic slogans, condemning it with which to attempt to rally the discontented masses in the endeavor to get the "outs" in, you will find that the results of that day in moral and substantial good to the United States, have not been surpassed since the day of the treaty of peace, which gave us our independence.

Gentlemen, I now propose (and be assured that though absent in person, I will be with you in spirit) that you

will fill your glasses, and in silence drink to the memory of Gridley and Wood the loved and the dead who made us seven.

Yours very cordially,

J. B. COGHLAN,
Capt., U. S. N.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRUISE OF THE ALLIANCE.

U. S. S. "Alliance," St. Lucia, W. I., Feb. 21, 1900. Sometimes a cruise is necessarily long, sometimes it only seems long, and sometimes in the first case it does not seem as long as it really is, while in the latter it seems longer than ever, but it all depends on what is gone through with, as in the present cruise on the training ship Alliance.

The complement of 154 boys was completed at Newport on January 6, and on the 11th all preparations had been made for leaving for the winter cruise in the West Indies. On trying the engines preparatory to getting underway, a terrific grinding and pounding from the engine room showed that something was wrong with the very auxiliary power of the old Alliance, and the sailing was necessarily postponed. After examination it was found that the low pressure piston rods had become fractured and that the junk-ring, follower-plate, etc., had been broken as an after effect of the broken piston rods, and that the interior of the cylinder was a wreck.

As soon as it could be done, in two days time, the engine was fixed so as to use the high pressure cylinder as a simple expansion engine, simple technically only, but an uncertain one practically, when it came to backing or starting. She could always be stopped. So a fresh start was made on the 16th, and the cripple stood out of Newport harbor, as it was better to go on a cruise with a broken down and uncertain engine than not to go at all.

Bridgetown, Barbados, was the first port on the itinerary, and the distance in a direct line is about 1,800 miles. The weather was cool and fine at first, until after crossing the Gulf Stream it became more moderate, the temperature of the water rising 16 degrees in an hour, and that of the air about 35 degrees in two hours. Two days after crossing the Gulf Stream, when the boys had begun to get their sea legs a little, and to feel more like getting into mischief, a southwest gale sprang up which made every one uncomfortable, and there were many boys who wished that they were back at the Training Station at Newport and not on the face of the angry deep. For three days the gale held, and the ship was hove to. The water came through the gundeck port ports and up the scuppers with the 30 to 40 degrees rolls, but the ship rode very well with a sea anchor out and oil bags over the bow and quarter. After this gale three days of fair weather followed, with variable breezes and calms, which allowed all hands to recuperate a little and then a gale from the south came up to amuse them for two days. Fortunately it was not as long, nor as severe as the first, and also the air during both gales was not cold enough to be uncomfortable or they would have been unbearable.

Then a succession of head winds kept us off our course as the Alliance cannot sail within less than seven points of the wind, with one point leeway even then, and finally the wind fell and left her still about 1,200 miles from Barbados after having been kept out twenty-one days. Steam was raised and after steaming three days the N. E. trades were reached in lat. 20-25° N., long. 51-30° W., which soon carried the ship faster at five knots than steam would. The best days' run was 160 miles and the poorest was 30 miles, the average 103 miles was made per day, but only 61 on the direct line, the total distance gone being over 3,100 miles.

Barbados was reached on Feb. 16, thirty days out, and two days later a sailing yacht came in from New York, the Endymion of the New York Yacht Club, having come from New York in eight days.

Five days were spent in Bridgetown, where the boys had their first run on the beach in a tropical country and under a foreign flag. Every thing was interesting to them, from the tall palm trees to the tiny lizards that ran along the stone walls and tried to get out of the way on your approach. A parrot and a ring-tailed monkey were added to the list of pets on board, but the advent of Valentine on the 14th, to be the pride of "Kitty-Seven-toes" was the favorite especially as he was the only one.

Very few vessels were sighted during the trip, and none were passed close enough so that we could send mail by them.

On the forenoon of the 20th the Alliance got under way under sail for St. Lucia, and that afternoon during sail drill the first accident of the cruise happened. While sheeting home the topsails, J. Dyson, App. 3d Class, who was coming down the lee topmast rigging, where he had no business to be, was knocked off by the topsail sheet. He caught at it and held on long enough to swing clear of the ship's side, when he dropped overboard. Fortunately, he fell feet first, so was not injured by the fall, but he could not swim. Harry Adams, Coxswain, and H. Conroy, Shwt., quickly jumped overboard, the former to help Dyson, and the latter swam with the life-buoy, which had been let go, towards Adams and Dyson. The ship was hove to with the fore topsail to the mast, and the life-boat picked up the men, boy and buoy, and was back again at the davits in ten minutes, none the worse for wear. Great credit is due to Adams and Conroy for their presence of mind and quick action, which was highly commendatory, and a medal of honor may follow.

The morning of Feb. 21, the ship arrived at St. Lucia, where she stayed three days.

FORT THOMAS, KY.

April 4, 1900.

Capt. Webster, 2d Inf., left here for Louisville, April 3, for a day. Mrs. Waldron, who has lately been to St. Augustine to see her husband, Lieut. A. E. Waldron, 1st Art., is now visiting her sister, Mrs. Whitman at this post.

Mrs. Price, wife of Lieut. H. J. Price, has been quite sick, but is much improved. Mrs. Hensch is visiting her mother, Mrs. Booth, wife of Major C. A. Booth, of the 6th Inf.

Lieut. McCook, lately married to Miss Purington, has become settled in his quarters at this post. The measles are becoming quite prevalent among the soldiers at this garrison. About fifteen cases have developed.

A recruit squad is being formed here with which the companies in Cuba are to be reinforced.

Capt. A. Pickering, 2d Inf., met with a slight accident last week by coming in contact with a street car just outside the post.

Dr. Gernell, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A., has arrived at this post and reported for duty. He comes from Logansport, Indiana.

Ordnance Sergt. Marbach died here last week, and the remains were deposited in a vault in Evergreen cemetery, pending removal to Cleveland, O. Sergeant Marbach had many years of faithful service to his credit, the most of which was in the 5th Cav. He was much respected for his sterling qualities.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

April 4, 1900.

Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., who has been appointed flag lieutenant to Admiral Kempff, U. S. N., and Mrs. Blue sailed for the Orient Saturday morning on the Japanese steamer Hong Kong Maru.

Lieut. R. R. Belknap of the U. S. Navy was married Saturday to Miss Julia Averill of San Francisco. The ceremony took place in Trinity Episcopal Church. Lieut. Belknap is on the staff of Admiral Remy and sailed Saturday on the steamer with the Admiral, the bride accompanying her husband.

Capt. W. L. Kneeder of the Medical Corps, one of the most popular officers connected with the transport service, will go out on the Hancock to Manila as surgeon to the Philippine Commission, sailing April 15. He has been on the hospital ship Missouri since that vessel left New York.

The India famine relief fund has increased \$65 by an enterprise carried out by the ladies of Angel Island on March 29. Col. and Mrs. Jacob Rawles gave their spacious home and an Oriental bazar was held in the summer parlor. The energy, tact and skill with which it was managed reflect much credit upon Mrs. Rumbough, who was in charge. Tea, cakes and cocoa were served, and flowers, candy and fancy articles were sold. The bazar was patronized by officers and ladies around the bay. The ladies assisting were: Mrs. Rawles, Mrs. Rawles and Miss Rawles, Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Davis, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Macmann.

A farewell reception was held on board the steamer Hong Kong Maru just before the hour of departure, March 31, to Lieut. Belknap and bride, whose marriage took place Saturday morning. The bride and groom were conspicuous on the hurricane deck as the steamer left the dock, and were given a hearty farewell by many friends.

HOW CAPT. E. D. SMITH FELL.

In a letter to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Capt. Edmund D. Smith, who was killed in action, Feb. 5, near Sogod, Island of Cebu, P. I., Major John G. Leefe, 19th Inf., gives details of the fight in which the captain fell. Eight men straggled from the command in some operations undertaken after arriving at Sogod, and on the morning of Feb. 4 Capt. Smith with 34 men left Sogod in search of them. Toward 4 P. M., after a mile climb up and down steep trails, the little column came to a collection of nipa huts where it was thought the men might spend the night. Major Leefe thus recounts what took place then: "So the captain halted the column about 300 yards away from the huts, and with three men proceeded towards them to see if they could be utilized for shelter. When within about 100 yards the enemy, who had remained concealed, suddenly opened fire on the little party, the captain receiving two bullets in the right side of the abdomen. He did not fall but heroically bade private Gideon, who was close to him, to engage the insurgents, who to the number of sixteen had now arranged themselves in front of the huts, and then went back calling upon the rest of the men to come up and open fire, which they did, driving off the enemy. The captain realized that he had been mortally wounded."

That night was spent at Fort Ameca and the surgeon was sent for. He met the returning column the next day, Feb. 5, near Sogod, but nothing could be done for Capt. Smith, who passed painlessly away in the evening. Major Leefe speaks in the highest terms of the gallant captain, whose loss was keenly felt in the command.

NO NAVY PAY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Noting the proposed increase in the Navy, necessary to place in commission all of the ships, as stated by Secretary Long, including an increase in the Pay Corps of thirty-eight, I cannot help but think that the age limit in the Pay Corps is too low. It seems to me that young men appointed to the position of assistant paymaster should be at least twenty-five years old, if not older, and to place the age limit from twenty-five to thirty-five would be far better than to continue the present limit.

In the past year it has been proved how difficult it has been to secure men for the Pay Corps. Numerous examining boards have been convened, and many applicants have appeared, but the majority have failed, owing to their age and lack of business qualifications. If the age limit was extended it would allow older men to take the examination, men who have had more experience and are better qualified to fill these important positions, and from his later class a much larger percentage would no doubt pass.

During the late war it was shown how well the officers of the Pay Corps performed every duty assigned to them, and how necessary it was to have men who could be depended upon at all times.

Supposing the above plan in effect, the Medical and Pay Corps should be reconstructed, giving assistant surgeons and assistant paymasters the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), thereby placing them on an equal footing with men appointed to the other staff corps, and in addition the corps should be increased by the thirty-eight asked for by Secretary Long, if not more.

PAYMASTER.

New York, April 9.

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT WAUGH.

The Manila "Freedom," of March 1, speaking of the suicide of Lieut. Waugh, said that he was slight of stature and a fit candidate for the hospital when Langhorne's battalion reached Calamba from its record-breaking march through the provinces of Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas, but he continued with his company and collapsed from nervous exhaustion. He had been talking in a sort of distracted way with Capt. Joseph B. Caughey of the 39th, at his quarters in Calamba an hour before he fired the fatal shot, and Capt. Caughey urged him to enter the hospital for treatment. Young Waugh refused and added that he would feel better soon. Capt. Caughey kept a watchful eye over him over him until breakfast had been finished and then Waugh appeared to have entirely recovered. About 9:30 o'clock a shot rang out and the officers quartered in the building rushed out upon a veranda and saw the young officer lying there gasping for breath. An army revolver had well nigh ended his life. He died within ten minutes. A military escort made up of infantry companies from the 39th and Summerall's artillery, with a troop of cavalry, did military burial honors over the body of the dead lieutenant. Young Waugh's father, the Hon. Samuel Waugh, is cashier of a National Bank at Plattsmouth, Neb., and is a warm personal friend of William Jennings Bryan. The dead son, according to the "Freedom," was once a cadet at West Point.

NAPOLEON ON SUICIDE.

The April instalment of the "Century's" extracts from Dr. O'Meara's "Talks with Napoleon," includes the following:

"They perhaps think that I will put an end to myself. No; there is greater courage in supporting it. A gamester or a harlot may finish themselves, but it becomes not a man of my character. True, I could do it in an instant beyond your help. They seize upon me with violence, and forcibly transport me here, and want me to pay fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds yearly for living in such a place as this. Do they think I am sufficiently cogilone? Cosa n'importa questa maledetta isola? Che la mandano a buzzarare! (What do I care for this cursed island? Let it go to the devil!)"

"They tell the governor to let me spend as much money as I like of my own. It is true, I believe, I am above want, but I do not know how much money I have, and I do not choose to let them know where it is, as probably they would seize upon it as they did before. I did not settle my affairs after that battle of Waterloo; I had not time, and before it I had other things to do. Besides, I never was a man who occupied himself much with money affairs. I never knew what I had. I thought that I would go either to London or America, and I had bills for whatever sums I chose to take upon America. I have probably as much money as I ever shall want, but I do not know exactly where it is." Here he said that he had spent some sixteen millions of ready money before the battle of Waterloo which belonged to himself.

"When I returned from Elba I found, among other papers of the Bourbons, an account of six thousand francs paid monthly to the editors of the 'Times,' besides taking a hundred numbers monthly, and I had an offer from them to write for me for payment I had offers from the editors of several English newspapers to write for me, even during the time of war, previous to my going to Elba, and to insert news and everything else I wished, and that money would be taken to send them to France. I did not do it. I was wrong, however; I ought to have accepted their offers, and then my name would not have been held in such odium in England as it was. This they said themselves to me. For in the end these newspapers formed the public opinion, and always will do. I was very wrong; I see it now."

"I asked him if he thought Lord Wellington merited the reputation he had gained as a general. He said: 'Certainly; I think he does. He is a very excellent general, and possessed of great firmness and talent, but he has not yet done as much as some others. He has not conquered upon so large a scale.' I observed that he had shown great judgment and caution latterly, but that at first he had been too precipitate in advancing into Spain. He said that he had shown a great deal of ability in the campaign of Spain. 'It is impossible,' said he, 'for man not to commit some faults. We are all liable to it, and the General who commits the fewest in number is the greatest General, and he has certainly committed as few as any one.' I then observed that still he was scarcely to be equaled to himself. 'Why, certainly,' said he; 'he has not done so much as I have done. He has not conquered kingdoms in the manner I have done, but he is an excellent General. His operations have not been upon so great a scale.'"

FROM OUR CAVITE CORRESPONDENT.

Cavite, P. I., Feb. 10, 1900.

Lieut. Croseley, who is very ill, was to have been sent to Yokohama in the Zaphiro, but Capt. Wilde, learning that the flagship was on its way, waited for the Admiral to decide the question of his going. The consequence is there is delay, and Croseley is no nearer the hospital at Yokohama. Is it altogether strange that many of us here feel that the officers have not much consideration shown them when they become ill. Take Jim Carlin's case. When he was surveyed he could have been sent on board a steamer to Hong Kong and probably would have been saved, but no. There was no transport ready, and he was sent over to the so-called Naval Hospital in the Cavite Navy Yard, a place so reeking with fevers that when patients with other diseases go there, they acquire the fever invariably. The quarters occupied as a hospital are the upper stories of a building next to a machine shop and over store houses where iron is constantly handled. Think of this, with the incessant work, as a place for a man whose brain is affected by fever! Either the present hospital ought to be condemned or we ought not to be kept here constantly without respite. There are officers in the squadron who have been in islands since '98, and we will soon be well along in 1900. We often wonder if the Department appreciates these things.

The first large order for guns in connection with the augmentation of the army and strengthening of the Navy was received at Woolwich recently. The order is for over 220 guns of various calibres, 84 being for the new batteries of artillery, and 140 for the Navy. The guns ordered consist of 3-pounder and 6-pounder Hotchkiss, 12-pounder (8 cwt.), 12-pounder (12 cwt.), 4.7 in., 6 in., 9.2 in., and 12 in. guns, with all the most modern improvements. Although the number of men employed in the ordnance factories at Woolwich has been increased to 25,000, the order will necessitate a further increase in the number of employees in the Royal gun factory.

The 19th Inf. has had no holiday sojourn in the Philippines. It landed in Manila August 25, 1899, and after a short stay was put on a transport for Iloilo, Panay, Island. Here it did outpost duty until Nov. 9, when it was relieved by a battalion of the 26th Inf. Then it was ordered to march to the interior of the island and put down all armed opposition to the United States. This it did with great success. It met with its first opposition at San Blas on November 12, when the rebels withdrew their forces to a strongly fortified position. After waiting for reinforcements the advance was again commenced on November 20. It took three hours of hard fighting to dislodge the rebels who were strongly entrenched, a bayonet charge being necessary. A two-day camp there was followed by an advance to Pasay where again the enemy was driven off. Leaving Pasay a mountain trail was taken to Capia, a village where clothing and other articles of apparel were issued. Some of the men were almost barefooted, so hard had been the march. A few days later the return march to Iloilo was commenced. On Dec. 28 that place was reached and the command rested. On Jan. 16 the 19th left Iloilo for the province of Antique. Two days later the rebels were met at that place. With the aid of the Concord and a small gunboat the trenches were cleared, and the march was continued to San Jose de Buena Vista, which place was reached late at night after a day's

march with only a half hour for dinner. On Feb. 21 the regiment was at Buena Vista. From August 25 till then it had marched more than 500 miles, had been in four stiff fights and planted the Stars and Stripes where it had never before been known.

INTERNATIONAL BANQUET AT SAN DIEGO.

The citizens of San Diego, Cal., on March 31 gave an "International Banquet" in honor of the officers of the French cruiser Protet and the United States training ship Adams, which was a great success. It was in charge of a committee headed by Eugene Daney, Dr. D. Gochenauer and Col. R. V. Dodge, and was held at the Brewster Hotel. Those present from the French cruiser were Capt. Germinet, chief of division; Lieut. Colliard, adjt. of division; Lieuts. Escudier, Chelot, Labarre; M. Cabuet, "mecanicien principal de 1ere classe;" M. Guaran, "medecin de 1ere classe;" and the following "aspirants de 1ere classe:" Aubin, Bouchard, Pascal, de Peytes de Montcabrier, Bourgois.

The guests from the Adams were Commander Walton Goodwin, Lieut.-Comdr. Halsey, Lieut. Graham, Ensigns T. A. Kearney, S. Mahoney and L. M. Overstreet, and Asst. Surg. R. T. Orvis. Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, who is a guest at Hotel del Coronado, and Mayor Capps, were also guests of honor of the citizens.

Among the toasts were "The President of France," responded to by Commodore Germinet; "The President of the United States," by W. W. Bowers; "The Navy of France," by Lieut. Labarre.

Admiral Beardslee, in response to "The Navy of the United States," spoke of the progress of the American Navy, referring to its growth from the early days of the Merrimack, until the grandest achievement of the age was accomplished in the building of the Oregon, placing the American Navy among the first and foremost of the earth. Lieut. Colliard and Capt. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Art., spoke to the armies of the two countries, and Lieut. Escudier and Lieut.-Comdr. Halsey spoke for the officers of the Protet and the Adams respectively. Lieut. Colliard, the adjt. of the division, said in substance: "On behalf of the Army of France, I desire to thank you for the opportunity of responding to this toast. Our soldiers of the French army recognize in the soldiers of the American Army brothers in arms. We look forward to the day when these two armies will be found side by side in a greater conflict than one of warfare—a conflict where there will be no unnecessary tears, a conflict which must necessarily result in the advancement of science and civilization, a conflict in that greatest of wars, the war and victory of peace."

Toasts followed by M. Escudier, Cassius Carter, Judge Luce and Capt. Joan L. Schon, U. S. A., retired, late of Gen. Otis's staff, who said that Gen. Otis was a man of exceptional ability as an executive, a very little understood and very much misunderstood man. He thought, however, that the time would come when the people would know more of the man, and with more knowledge would come greater appreciation.

Major Myles Moylan, U. S. A., retired, in speaking of the Army of the United States in the past, had some very pretty things to say of the Army during the Civil War, not forgetting that there were two American armies in the field at that time, both worthy of emulation in many particulars.

At the close of the banquet cheers were given for the officers of both vessels and for those having charge of the banquet.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 10.

The Naval Academy's contribution to the Paris Exhibition amounted to seventeen boxes. These are all now either on their way to or are in Paris. The Seamanship, Ordnance and Steam Engineering Departments furnished the exhibits that the Academy will offer to visitors to the exposition. The selections have been made with a definite principle running through the articles chosen, the theory being to have the earliest specimens of nautical apparatus placed in juxtaposition to the latest improved patterns. Thus, in the Seamanship exhibits, an old-fashioned steering wheel is placed alongside of the most modern and improved steam apparatus for making the great ships answer to the helm. The same idea is followed in the models of ships displayed, and, in this line, there will be a very large and beautiful array of early and latest specimens of ship-building, for nearly, if not half, of the varied and numerous miniature form of vessels that belong to the Seamanship department have been forwarded to Paris.

The game Saturday afternoon between Maryland University and the Naval Cadets showed some very fine playing. The score was five to six in favor of Maryland up to the close of the fifth inning, and the cadets had a very fair show of keeping the score close or winning. After the fourth, the University did not let the Cadets score, and made two runs each in the sixth and seventh innings, the game closing: Maryland 10; the Cadets 5.

The game was quite extreme on the part of the set, the sons of officers, that backed the cadets. It was especially aimed at Pitcher Brooks's postures as he pitched. He took it with uncommon good nature and nobody was ruffled.

The sailors at the Naval Academy are making an effort toward securing permission to ride their wheels to and from the Academy grounds, a privilege recently accorded employees there.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Francis Harrison, 1228 North Calvert street, Baltimore, daughter of the late Col. Frank J. Harrison, to Mr. Millington Blankenship, U. S. N., of Richmond, Va. The wedding will be a very quiet affair and will take place shortly after Easter.

Naval Cadet Wade, while rowing in a single scull Wednesday afternoon in College creek, struck a stake with his oar and was capsized. He righted his shell, bailed it out, resumed the oars and rode around to the Academy boathouse, as if the frigid bath was part of the exercise.

A competitive examination will be held at the Naval Academy, beginning Tuesday, May 1, of candidates for appointment as professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy.

The naval cadets who have been in quarantine for the past five weeks were allowed in town on Saturday, much to their relief and the pleasure of the citizens whom they visit.

Miss Swetzer of Orange, N. J., is the guest of Mrs. Arthur N. Brown, wife of the Naval Academy librarian. At the hop Saturday night in the armory, Mrs. Kinkaid, wife of Lieut. T. W. Kinkaid, received, assisted by Lieut. G. P. Marvel. The second team of St. John's College defeated a team of candidates for the Naval Academy by 21 to 7. Miss Margaret Porter, daughter

of Lieut.-Comdr. Theodor Porter, U. S. N., is here visiting her cousin, Miss Eleanor Terry. Pay Inspector Loomis, U. S. N., has returned to Annapolis after a visit to New York. Miss Willing of Western New York, sister of Prof. F. Willing, Naval Academy, is on a visit to Annapolis.

Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, U. S. N., and bride, nee Sampson, have returned to Annapolis after their bridal trip, and have taken quarters at Mrs. Handy's. Ensign Cluverius is on duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. J. E. Keen, wife of J. E. Keen, U. S. N., with Mrs. Messenger and Miss Jessie Russell, has gone to Washington for a two weeks' trip.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. F. H.—The Army and the Navy Registers for 1900 have been printed and issued.

A READER.—See stations of regiments on page 761 in this week's issue. In addition look over the General Orders published weekly, and read the paper generally.

S. P. T.—The senior non-commissioned officer is designated as right guide when an officer commands the guard.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.—The Spanish-American war technically lasted from April 21, 1898, to December 10, 1898. A man who enlisted in January, 1899, is not a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

G.—The Philippine Archipelago was ceded to the United States by treaty signed at Paris, France, Dec. 10, 1898.

ORDNANCE asks: A soldier about to be retired from active service attains 20 years' service, but is only in his 15th year of continuous service; with double time added for service in war he retires with 30 years' service. Is he entitled to \$4.00 per month for 15 years' continuous service—gained by double time for war service—or is he only entitled to \$3.00 per month for 15 years' continuous service? Answer: He is actually receiving at the time of his retirement? Answer: He is entitled to \$3.00 per month for 10 years' continuous service, the amount he was receiving at time of retirement. The double time for war service does not count as continuous service.

E. K. asks: Will the men who enlisted in the regular Army after the passage of the act of March 2, 1899, be discharged July 1, 1901, or not? Answer: They will not. The enlistments for two years and four months under the act in question are only for the Volunteer force. See G. O. 36, A. G. O., March 4, 1899, page 6.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Which way do the companies of the reverse battalions dress? Answer: Towards the point of rest.

H. A. S.—Meat ration tins are not in use in the U. S. Army. By writing to the Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Army Building, New York City, you may secure the information you desire concerning the emergency ration. F. E.—Your first question is too vague to answer. You are not entitled to traveling allowances from Manila to San Francisco.

T. G. P.—Par. 116, Drill Regulations, refers to the position of the piece on route marches, and is modified by Circular 16 of 1897, which governs. It would be incorrect to give the command "Present Arms" from trail, secure or left shoulder arms or the reverse.

C. J. asks: At regimental review or ceremony where the colors are required, do the color bearers and guard march to their post in single rank or in line and perform flank movements? Answer: The color guard marching to its post, marches in line.

BUFFALO asks: Where can I obtain a "U. S. Army meat ration tin" and one of the "emergency rations"? Answer: Meat ration tins are not used in the U. S. Army. By applying to Col. C. A. Woodruff, Depot Commissary, Army Building, New York, you may be able to secure an "emergency ration."

G. A. B. asks when Battery G, 5th Art., is going back to it States. Answer: It is impossible to say, as the War Department does not contemplate any such change at present.

F. P. H.—You can secure the authorized corps badges of the Spanish-American War from Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa. Write them explaining what you want.

J. D.—The Army Officers' Examiner, by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Powell, U. S. A., is a valuable book, especially for those seeking a commission. It is published by John Wiley's Sons, New York City. Outside of the Manual issued by Boardman of New York, we do not know of any work dealing specially with the duties of non-commissioned officers.

L. M.—The "Birkenhead Drill" refers to a drill in the use of the Birkenhead collapsible canvas boat. Several of these boats are usually carried by large passenger steamers, whose crews are drilled in their use. The boat carries safely a large number of people, and when folded occupies little space. It has been tested for use in the U. S. Navy, but never formally adopted. Boats of similar construction are, we believe, in use in the British Navy, where a drill is prescribed for them.

C. Z.—The "West Point Bill" referred to is the annual Congressional appropriation bill for the United States Military Academy.

M. J. O'L. asks whether or not "Port Arms" can be executed from left shoulder, company being in close order. Answer: No.

W. B. asks: (1) Should the company at retreat be dismissed before or after the First Sergeant reports the result of the roll-call? Par. 385 of A. R. says, "except at the ceremony of parade the result of a roll-call will be reported after the companies have been dismissed," etc. Answer: The company is dismissed before the report is made to the Adjutant or Officer of the Day, but if a commissioned officer superintends the roll-call the report is made to him as soon as the roll is called. (2) Is there such a term as undress parade? Answer: There is no such term as undress parade when men turn out in blouses and forage caps.

R. E. B. asks: (1) What is the correct position for parade rest with the Springfield rifle? Answer: At "parade rest" the piece is in front of the centre of the body, barrel to the left, hands grasping the piece under and against the stacking swivel. (2) Has there ever been compiled a summary of distances and intervals of the Infantry Drill Regulations similar to those in the back of the Cavalry and Artillery Drill Regulations? Answer: No.

F. A. H. asks what the chances are for the increase of the number of post quartermaster sergeants. Answer: The Senate will introduce an amendment to the Army appropriation bill providing for 45 additional Q. M. sergeants, making a total of 150.

H. E. McD.—There is no Government training school for nurses. The schools nearest you which are recommended are the Massachusetts General Hospital and the New England Hospital for Women and Children and the Holyoke City Hospital.

N. G.—No returns from Camp Angeles, Luzon, have been received at the War Department. It is impossible to locate the man you mention unless his assumed name is known. It is not known in Washington what troops were at camp at time you mention.

W. S. V.—1st Lieut. J. Morrison, Jr., 4th Cav., at this writing, was unassigned, and had not yet joined his regiment.

H. M. L.—The half rates allowed soldiers from New York to Cincinnati were discontinued Jan. 21, 1899, and no discount is now allowed. The distance is 767 miles.

R. C. asks: Is it good taste for persons who have held military rank in the Army to sign their names Capt. John Brown, Major Charles Smith, etc., or to have their visiting cards read John Brown, late Captain, 6th Ohio, etc.? Answer: Under Sec. 125, Rev. Statutes of the U. S. and other legislation all officers who have served during the Rebellion in the Army of the U. S. and have been honorably mustered out are entitled to use the official title of the highest rank they have had. It is therefore proper to put the rank upon visiting cards.

CASE OF CAPTS. BORDMAN AND McDONALD.

A Boston "Globe" correspondent writing from Iloilo, Island of Panay, gives the particulars of the execution of the bandit Gargenero, for connection with which Capt. John Bordman, Jr., and Capt. Fred McDonald, of the 28th Vol. Inf., were court martialed. Pedro Gargenero was considered by the natives to be a bandit of the worst kind. The scene of his depredations was the district lying about 20 miles west of Iloilo. The nearest garrison to the towns laid waste was Leon, where Co. G, Capt. Boardman, was stationed. When it was learned in the town of Guimbal that Gargenero was in the nearby town of Miagao, a public meeting was held and a messenger despatched to the latter place to entreat the native police to capture the bandit. This was done. He was tried by the local court in Guimbal, whither he had been taken for safe keeping. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Some wished him killed at once. Others, because it was Christmas week, did not wish blood shed till the sacred days had passed. At this point Sergt. Wack, of Capt. Bordman's company, arrived in the place with a detachment that had been scouting. He at once assigned Private Lyons of G company to guard the bandit and see that no harm came to him till the case could be reported to Capt. Bordman. Orders came from Iloilo assigning Capt. McDonald to Guimbal and Capt. Bordman prepared to leave with his men and take Gargenero with him to Iloilo, when the natives explained that the bandit had been sentenced to death and they demanded that the sentence be not interfered with. Capt. McDonald, who had arrived, agreed with Bordman not to interfere. Capt. Bordman went to Iloilo.

There, he declares, Gen. Hughes told him to be very careful that Gargenero did not escape, as he was a bad man. In Bordman's absence Capt. Alvin A. Barker, acting major in place of Major F. A. Cook, on a tour of inspection, visited Guimbal, where he conversed with Gargenero, who convinced him that he was not a bandit but a patriot soldier. Capt. Barker left, telling Capt. McDonald to see that no harm came to him. Capt. Bordman returned from Iloilo while Barker was leaving Guimbal. Riding on different roads they did not meet. Capt. Bordman and McDonald held a conference on what Gen. Hughes had said, and they concluded that the safest way to see that Gargenero did not escape was to let the sentence be carried out. Bordman told the bandit in his cell that his time had come. The latter asked to be allowed to visit the church, which was part of the jail, and say his prayers for the last time. This request was granted. Capt. Bordman and two soldiers accompanying the mournful procession to the church. Then Gargenero made his will and was allowed to see his father. He asked to be permitted to make a speech to the people, but Bordman refused to permit this. With three men of M company on each side of the man, the six in command of a sergeant, the march was made to the cemetery, where a trench had been dug to receive the body. Gargenero displayed great fortitude through it all. He was blindfolded and made to kneel, his head bent over the edge of the trench. The executioner, a sturdy native with a bolo, or short sword, swung his weapon, but so unnerved that he hit with the back of the blade.

The next blow was more accurate and the bandit pitched forward into the grave stunned. He lay like one dead, and then Dr. Gilchrist (Asst. Surg. Griswold?) felt of the man's pulse. He was not dead, and the chief of police fired five bullets into him from his revolver, while the dying man twisted about in the grave. A private of M company was ordered to finish him with his rifle, but the doctor protested against an American having anything to do with the killing. Four more shots were fired into Gargenero before he was pronounced dead. Capt. Barker rode into town while the execution was going on and Capt. Barker testified, according to the correspondent, that Capt. McDonald told him he would keep Barker engaged until the execution was finished. Anyway, Capt. Barker did not hear of the killing till it was over, and then he made a report on his return to Iloilo and Major Anderson was ordered to make a full investigation. The correspondent says that McDonald entertained Barker at dinner while the scene was being enacted at the cemetery.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

On April 5, at San Juan, Porto Rico, mobs numbering about 2,000 attacked the foreign colored men from neighboring British islands. Any English-speaking negro was liable to attack. One man was killed, and one was seriously wounded. The affair was the outcome of the pier strike, and the pretense of the attack was that the English islanders were usurping the places of native laborers. The police were powerless, and a company of infantry under Capt. Alexander and Lieuts. Ansell and Parker was called out and martial law declared. The mere presence of the soldiers dispersed the crowds. The municipal police are utterly inadequate to preserve order or handle any crowd. They stood by during the riot as spectators, and made no attempt to interfere. Gen. Davis appointed Lieut. John W. Heavy police inspector, and began a complete reorganization of the police force.

The race feeling at Santiago de Cuba has reached a point where it is no longer concealed. On April 6 the "Cubano Libre," the organ of the negroes as against the white Cubans, was suppressed for publishing a scurrilous article against the civil government, denouncing in blackguard terms all those holding office under Gen. Wood. On the authority of Gen. Wood the Alcalde arrested the entire editorial staff of the paper. The importance of the affair lies in the fact that it indicates that the political disagreements of the Cubans which have already begun in the province may lead to a serious conflict between the whites and the blacks. The negroes are five times as strong, numerically, as the whites. They held an indignation meeting on April 6 at the Maceo Club, and the speakers declared that the issue between the races meant war to the knife. Telegrams were sent to Gens. Miro, Lora and Cabreco, who are in Havana, asking them to come and place themselves at the head of a popular movement in opposition to the henchmen of the hated Americans. The rural guard was called to the city to prevent possible violence. Gen. Wood has reported the deaths at Camp Columbia, Cuba, on April 3, of Sergt. Edward Nagle, H, 2d Cav., from shock following resetting of fracture, and at El Caney, April 1, of Philip A. Doherty, packmaster, from pernicious malaria.

A Havana correspondent writes: "Now that the quarantine laws are soon to go into effect, the transports are crowded with army people, the wives and families of officers on duty in the island. Many ladies who have spent the winter here with their husbands are hurrying back to the States."

The Cuban judges who sought to secure prisoners held

by the police court presided over by Maj. Pitcher, on the ground that the court exists without warrant of law, were rebuked by General Wood, who told them they would be dismissed from the bench if they attempted any more interference with the police court. A torchlight demonstration in favor of Gen. Maximo Gomez was held at Havana, April 7. In speeches Gomez was appealed to not to go to his home in Santo Domingo or leave the island till it had gained its full independence. Gen. Gomez has been going to his old home for a year, and for the entire twelve months he has been issuing farewell manifestos and having demonstrations in his honor. Nevertheless he is still in Havana and is living comfortably. He and all the other speakers abused the Autonomists to their hearts' content. Gen. Gomez suggested the revival of the old Revolutionary party, which he said he thought would sweep the country. The crowd was made up principally of negroes.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Scouting is proceeding actively in the Archipelago. Lieutenants in command of small detachments are sent out frequently to pursue the ladrones, which is simply another name for robbers. The insurgents are now so few that it is not easy to dissociate them from the bandits. Continued successes are reported in Panay, Cebu, Samar and Northern Luzon. Last week 160 rifles were captured. Six Americans have been killed on these expeditions, and twenty-six wounded. One man belonging to the 32d Inf. who was captured by the insurgents last December, was rescued. In Tayabas there are still 130 Spanish prisoners. Capt. Sturgis, while reconnoitering on April 6, struck an insurgent outpost in the Novaliches Road, five miles distant from Manila, killing two and capturing ten. All were in full uniform. Captain Sturgis' force was not large enough to pursue the main body. A detachment of the 42d Inf., while scouting in Laguna Province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church in Paete, where the Americans repelled the rebels until reinforcements arrived.

Lieut. Gordon, with a company of the 16th Inf., while scouting near Aparri, Cagayan Province, engaged 250 insurgents. The lieutenant was wounded. A sergeant and a corporal of Co. L, 18th Inf., were killed in a severe fight in Capiz Province, Island of Panay. Insurgents made a night attack upon Calbayon, Island of Samar. They killed the sentry, swarmed into the town, and searched the house of Maj. J. C. Gilmore, of the 43d Inf., who was absent. They killed the cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of the town, killing four and capturing twelve.

Press advices say that the investigation of Brig.-Gen. Funston's complicity in the execution of two Filipinos is interesting Manila Army circles. The story is that the Filipinos captured three Macabebes scouts who were crossing the country near San Isidro and were preparing to kill them when one of the Macabebes escaped and found Gen. Funston with a scouting party near. This man guided the Americans to the rescue of his companions, and when the troops approached the Filipinos fled, leaving the Macabebes. Several of the Filipinos were shot, and Gen. Funston captured two of them, took them to the village square and hanged them without trial as a warning to the Filipinos.

There is a sort of a food famine in Manila just now. The prices of provisions are higher than they were even during the blockade by the fleet of Admiral Dewey. Meat sells for \$1.40 a pound, while chickens bring \$1. This is largely due to the spread of glanders and rinderpest among the local cattle. The poorer classes have been suffering a great deal on account of it. Extra precautions have been taken in consequence against the spread of the plague. The plague returns for January, February and March show that 10,000 houses were examined during the three months; 1,472 disinfected and 3,466 drains cleaned. The deaths from the disease were 30 in January, 48 in February and 56 in March. The most satisfactory conditions are reported by Gen. Smith to prevail in Negros. The civil governments are taking hold of their work with much ability and energy, and native affairs are adjusting themselves smoothly to the new situation. During the rainy season, which incapacitates native as well as foreigner, it is expected there will be little organized fighting.

The insurgent Gen. Pana, a Chinaman, is being held until an examination can be made into his case. He surrendered to Gen. Kobbe at Legaspi, Panay, and there seems to be a question whether he should be classed as an honorable soldier of war or a bandit. It appears that most of his loot has been transferred to the Island of Luzon, and that his surrender was precipitated by the threats of his own followers. There is a strong feeling among the residents and the friendly Filipinos in favor of making an example of Pana.

The instructions to the Philippines Commission received a final revision on April 7 by President McKinley and Secretary Root. The changes made do not decrease in any way the authority granted the commission. The official copy of instructions, with a letter of transmittal by Secretary Root, will be conveyed by Rutherford Corbin, Assistant Secretary of the Commission, to San Francisco in time to join the Commission before its departure.

The Secretary of War has under consideration a plan to organize a separate command in the Philippine Islands to be known as the command of the District of the City of Manila. Col. Edward J. McClelland has already been selected to be in command of this district. The new command will be under the department of Northern Luzon, and the duties of the commanding officer will be to attend to the military affairs of the city of Manila. Since the beginning of the outbreak in the Philippine Islands, Manila has been a hot-bed of rebellion, and, in fact, continues to be so. Colonel McClelland will be directed to take every means in his power to break up this headquarters of the insurgents, and for the purpose he will have under his command all of the troops assigned to the City of Manila. He will also have under his supervision the keeping of the city in a healthy condition and the protection of the lives and property of the Americans who have settled there. In many respects the new district will be a very important command.

Lieut.-Col. Webb C. Hayes of the 31st Volunteer regiment of Inf. has been ordered home from Manila upon his own request, and will be discharged the service of the United States immediately upon his arrival in this country. Col. Hayes has decided to leave the Army simply on account of business matters which require his immediate attention in the United States. He will probably arrive in San Francisco in about a month's time. Capt. James A. Logan, Volunteer Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered home for discharge. Capt. Logan has been in the Philippines for about a year, and while there has performed very efficient services.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ghazi Osman Nuba Pasha, the heroic defender of Plevna in the last Russo-Turkish war, died at Constantinople April 4. He was born in 1832.

The Rev. William F. Jenkin, D.D., LL.D., who died April 9 at Monclair, N. J., was a brother-in-law of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson and served in the Confederate Army as chaplain. He leaves a widow and family.

A Manila paper in a graphic description of the death of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 9th Inf., March 4, at Tinubia, P. I., writes: "He had been assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of Tarlac. While on a raid at Siniat, in which he captured a few rifles, he learned of a nest of insurrectionists at Tinubia. He started out on March 3 with Companies H and K of his regiment to round up suspicious characters of that settlement. The search for concealed weapons began. As it yielded nothing, Lieut. Koehler accepted the services of a native, who offered to guide him to a place where, he said, rifles were secreted. Lieuts. Hammond and Wallace also went along. A little out of town the native pointed out a spot where he said some arms might be found. When part way up the path the native gave a shrill whistle and leaped aside in the brush. At the same instant a volley of bullets poured upon the officers. Lieut. Koehler received a mortal wound in the body. The troops heard the shooting and ran up. When the encounter ended twenty-four Filipinos lay dead.

Mr. Eugene Van Ness, well known in the financial and social circles of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city on March 31. Although a native of New York, Mr. Van Ness passed most of his life in Baltimore, where he married Miss Helen Sargent, whose mother was a member of the Carroll family of that city. His widow and three sons survive him. Mr. Van Ness was a son of the late Col. Eugene Van Ness of the Army, and a great-grandson of Col. Peter Van Ness, who served in the Revolution in command of a New York regiment, and in his youth had participated as a captain of Colonial troops in the British expedition against the French in Canada. Judge William P. Van Ness of the U. S. Court, the grandfather of Mr. Van Ness, inherited the family estate, "Lindenwald," below Albany, and he and his two brothers, Gen. John P. Van Ness of Washington and Gov. Cornelius Van Ness of Vermont, were men of prominence in the period closely following the Revolution. Mr. Van Ness was a man of simple tastes, and his genial manner, his boundless hospitality, his courteous bearing toward all with whom he was brought in contact, no matter what their position in life, his ready and active Christian sympathy with those in trouble or affliction, endeared him to all his friends and associates. His friends in the Army and those of his brother, an officer of artillery, will learn of his death with regret. He was an officer of Memorial Episcopal Church of Baltimore, and his funeral on the afternoon of April 2 was attended by a large number of his sorrowing friends and acquaintances.

Commodore William Kennon Mayo, U. S. N., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., April 9th, was appointed midshipman Oct. 18, 1841, and saw his first active service in the Mexican War. After the war he was attached to various ships, mostly engaged in surveying and other scientific work, and was for a period an instructor at Annapolis. He was promoted lieutenant in 1855, and in January, 1862, was detailed executive officer of the corvette Housatonic in the blockade of Charleston. In June of that year he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and five months afterward was placed in command of the gunboat Kanawha, on the Western Gulf Squadron, capturing a number of small prizes. He subsequently commanded the monitor Nahant and received the commendation of the Secretary of the Navy for making the blockade more effective. In 1866 he was promoted commander. He was commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1882 to 1885, being promoted to commodore July 2, 1882. Upon his own application he was retired May 18, 1896.

Advices from Chicago state that Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art., was found dead in his room at the Auditorium Annex late in the evening of April 8. There was a bullet wound in his right temple. Life apparently had been extinct since Saturday night. Capt. Ostheim and Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood were to be married in Chicago April 9, in the home of the bride's uncle, Walter B. Pfister, the captain's former home, and after May 1st were to be at home at Fort Screven, Ga., where the Captain's battery is stationed; among the articles found in the room were two wedding rings. One was of heavy gold, inscribed "Eva to Louis, April 9, 1900;" the other engraved "Louis to Eva, April 9, 1900." It is the idea of friends that Capt. Ostheim awoke on Sunday morning in one of his nightmares and shot himself. He was greatly bothered with insomnia. The deceased officer was graduated from West Point in 1883 and attained his captaincy in 1899. He served with great credit in the Philippines, and ranked high as a capable artillery officer.

FOR THE CUBAN ORPHANS.

More than 700 women attended April 10, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, the meeting of the committees having in charge the fair to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House April 16 to 21, inclusive, for the benefit of the Cuban Orphan Society. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard presided. The object is to raise \$1,000,000 or more, to be used in caring for orphans of Cuban parentage until such time as they shall be able to fight the battle of life for themselves. The Entertainment Committee of the Easter Festival for the benefit of the Cuban orphans, to be held next week in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is planning for a series of performances specially arranged for the children. The officers of the Army whose help has been enlisted for the Festival are: Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Michael V. Sheridan, Col. Amos S. Kimball, Major Francis Bacon Jones, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Wilson, Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Major George A. Cornish, Major Frederick von Schrader, Col. George Lewis Gillespie, Col. Charles I. Wilson, Col. J. Morris Brown, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Capt. S. Reber and Major George R. Smith. Mrs. J. Morris Brown, chairman of the Army booth, has arranged the forces of the week as follows: Mrs. George L. Gillespie in charge on Monday. Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff on Tuesday, with the women of Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum and Willets Point; Mrs. John I. Rodgers on Wednesday, with the women of Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hancock; Mrs. George R. Smith on Thursday, with the women of New York City and Governor's Island; Mrs. A. L. Mills on Friday, with the women from West Point; Mrs. J. Morris Brown on Saturday, with the women of New York City and Governor's Island.

The 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Wendell, nearing the end of a busy and most successful drill season, will make a practice ride on Staten Island, Thursday, April 11. Upon invitation of Mr. F. Bachmann the members of the Battery will be accompanied by the Congressman. The next event of interest will be the annual calico ball and reception to be held at the battery armory Saturday evening, April 12, which promises to be a very enjoyable event.

MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

While a game of baseball was in progress recently at Angeles, Private William Crawford of Co. K, of the 25th Inf., received fatal injuries. Crawford was wearing a dagger attached to his belt, and as he was running to a base, he slipped and fell, and the knife was forced into his right side. He was taken to the hospital but died the day after.

L. Co., 20th Inf., doing duty at Fort Santiago, was attacked by a sort of epidemic of sickness after breakfast on Feb. 27. Several were taken to the hospital and over 30 per cent. of the company were effected. Shortly after eating the morning meal a large number were attacked with a dizziness, followed by vomiting. This continued until it had spread through the company at an alarming rate. Dr. S. M. Stuart, the regimental medical officer, said it was a case of ptomaine poisoning, probably due to fermented fresh beef hash. This is the first case of ptomaine poisoning of any magnitude among the troops.

Major H. B. Orwig, 37th Inf., with a small force, ran into a party of ladrones on Feb. 23 near San Juan. The party was scattered and one of their number, a Spaniard, was captured with a silver-mounted dagger and revolver and ammunition on his person. That a number of Spanish prisoners have joined the ladrone movement is daily being illustrated, says the Manila "Freedom." It was not believed that the ladrone element would secure any support from that quarter.

The country near the Lingayen Gulf has been well cleaned out of ladrones by the activity of the 36th Inf., Col. Wm. R. Grove. The regiment is never inactive, and it makes it very difficult for the robbers to operate. When reports came in recently that there were a large number of robbers in the vicinity of Bataan, Salasa and Aquilar there was a grand round-up. The two bands were almost wiped off the face of the earth.

The 36th Inf. has had bad fortune with its lieutenants. Shortly after the death of Lieut. Wing, of the 36th, his friend, Lieut. Toncray, came to Manila. He was assigned to the officers' quarters on Calle Alix, to the same bed which was occupied by Lieut. Wing previous to his being taken to the hospital. He shortly afterward returned to his duties at Lingayen and in a few days was taken suddenly ill with the dread disease. The doctor hurried him to the hospital at Dagupan, but there was nothing that could be done for him. He died the following day. Lieut. Toncray was one of four, who were commissioned and sent to the 36th Inf. Lieut. Pavis was shot and killed at the battle of Banbam, Lieut. Wing died of small-pox and of the four but one remained on Feb. 27—Lieut. Bowman who was stationed at Salaca.

A handful of Bullard's "American Indians" (39th Inf.), under Major Harry B. Mulford, celebrated Washington's Birthday by rescuing five American prisoners from a cave at the bottom of a ravine near the base of Mount Cristobal to the east of San Pablo. The rescued Americans were: John Bunting, corporal, B Co.; Thos. Williams, private, C; James Parsons, private, B, all of the 37th; William J. Behring, private, K, of the 39th, and John W. Powers, teamster, of the 38th.

Among some of the atrocities laid at the door of Gen. Pana, the Chinese rebel general who recently surrendered to Gen. Kobbe was the sentencing to death of a Spaniard and commanding the man's son to carry out the sentence on his own father. Five Spaniards were killed by Pana's order in the main square of the town of Ligao. He carried off into the mountains prominent residents who opposed this barbarous order.

The President and all the officers of the city government of Tarlac, Luzon, were arrested on Feb. 28 on the charge of recruiting for the bushwhacking army. The arrests created the greatest sensation.

Tomas Aguinaldo, colonel in the insurgent army, and brother of Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the Revolutionary government, and Gen. Agapito Banson of the insurgent army, were captured on Feb. 27 by Capt. Lara of the Filipino police force, assisted by a detachment of the 49th Inf. Lieut. Henry F. Walls and two enlisted men escorted the two prisoners in. Tomas, who had been taking a vacation out at the old homestead about three miles from Bacoor was caught there barefooted.

On Feb. 27 the headquarters of the 11th Cav. were entered by thieves and a trunk containing \$400 in gold were stolen. Sentries guarded the place, and everybody wondered how the wealth of the 11th could have been carried off. The difficulty of catching a Filipino thief lies in the fact that even the innocent will not tell the truth if they believe they will get anyone into trouble.

According to the Manila papers Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., is organizing a company of Filipino scouts at Manila for use in the field. They are to be used especially in rounding up the ladrones. The Filipinos make excellent fighters when they are properly disciplined and have an American officer to lead them into the swing of the work and chase the enemy a few times. They trudge along with their ammunition and gun in light marching order, in their bare feet they can make time that helps them overtake ladrone commissary supply trains. They will not forsake the government shoes, however, for they prize those substantial articles of footwear. They sling them over their shoulders in the march and when they want to win they put them on. There are many for Lieut. Parsons to choose from, and it is believed that a fine body of men can be easily selected.

Capt. James H. McRae, 3d Inf., captured an insurgent powder factory in the mountains west of Porac with a command of mounted men. The rebels received warning and fled. Black powder, Maxim, Nordenfeldt, ammunition, Krupp projectiles, an abundance of sulphur and saltpetre and instruments used in the manufacture of powder were among the spoils.

A small scouting party, made up of a sergeant and eight men of the 28th Inf., stationed at Calamba, were attacked by a band of insurgents about eight miles southeast of that point while on a reconnaissance on Feb. 1. A Filipino guide led them into the ambush. The nine men kept the enemy at bay until a fresh company arrived, when the band was dispersed, three prisoners and 24 members of the commissary being taken with their supplies. The Americans suffered no casualties. The treacherous guide was shot while attempting to join the enemy. The natives surrendered 167 rifles. The scouts had arrived within 300 yards of the insurgents when they opened fire. The enemy's force consisted of about 50 men, and they had the range down pretty fine until the marksmanship of the American's forced them

to hide behind their protection and shoot in the air.

It did not take long for E company to come up, and in a short time the enemy took to their heels. The incident of the fight was the death of the treacherous guide. When the firing opened on the scouts he attempted to make a sneak by the flank into the enemy's lines, and might have succeeded in making it had not the party suspected treachery on his part in running them into the ambush. All seemed of the same mind; for when the traitor sneaked up beyond the line of fire on the flank a volley was sent after him. He fell dead, and after the battle, when his body was examined, it was found that the nine steel-coated bullets had taken effect and almost torn him to pieces.

Gen. Kobbe and staff arrived at Manila on Feb. 6 from Leyte and Samar. He reported everything quiet, and his work in the south was most satisfactory. The attack on Legaspi and the burning of the town of Tacloban were highly exaggerated. All the ports were opened and large quantities of hemp was awaiting transportation. In the two isles there are not more than 250 armed insurgents and they will soon be wiped out. They have all taken to the brush and daily small parties of them come in and give up their arms.

Speaking of the order discharging the Chinese coolies the Manila "Freedom" says: "The chinos have been a faithful worker through all the trouble, and has given evident satisfaction. The American soldier has learned to respect the rights of the boy with the pig-tail. He has been seen tenderly carrying the wounded off the field, midst shrieking bullets and not shrinking even in the greatest danger. His work has endeared him to the boys. He will long be remembered kindly by them."

The return trip of Gen. Schwan from his southern campaign to Santa Cruz with escort of 100 men was full of incident. The staff traveled too rapidly for the infantry to stand the march and relays were made and a fresh company did duty as escort from the different towns along the march. The first body of rebels encountered were halfway between Tayabas and Luban. Men were deployed on the flanks and three well-directed volleys put the enemy to flight and the party was not molested for some time. Again, between Candelaria and Tinson on Feb. 6 they ran into the ladrones, about 150 in number. A company of the 30th and a troop of the 4th Cav. were escorting the party. A few volleys silenced them, but when the column had passed the enemy opened up in their rear. The rear guard replied with a few volleys and the rebels became discouraged. The ammunition used by them was very defective, the bullets falling short of 500 yards range.

The third and last brush was had at Magdalena, a town about seven miles from Santa Cruz. F company of the 37th was with the general and in the rear about two hours behind, the 4th Cav. boys were escorting the transportation. Four men were struck in the hands but not seriously. The cavalry's blood was up in a moment and it just took them about 15 minutes to clean out the town and all the country in that vicinity of the sign of an enemy. One of the mules was killed but otherwise no loss was sustained.

Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 28th Inf., is quoted by the 7th regiment "Gazette," New York City, as describing in a letter home some fighting his command was engaged in south of Manila. He gives a stirring picture of how the "rookies" approached the firing line.

The Manila "Freedom" has discovered a reason for indulging in the comforting prophecy that the American soldier will escape the plague. It finds that the wearing of shoes is a preventive of bubonic plague. It believes that if the natives and Chinamen could be induced to wear some kind of covering for their feet, the plague would die out. It seems that the disease is first contracted in the feet and gradually affects the whole system. The heavy death rate among the Orientals gives color to that theory.

Spanish officers about to return to Spain have been notified that they must take their Filipino wives with them. This has caused some consternation, as some of them have wives in Spain. A Spanish lieutenant about to leave for Madrid complained to the Manila Board of Health that his wife was insane. Examination proved otherwise and she was put on the steamer with him.

The fate of the Spanish prisoners has given rise to widely romantic tales, the latest of which has a Joan of Arc flavor. Gen. Malvar and his band of insurgents, so the story runs, held 700 Spanish prisoners in the wilds of Mount Cristobal, southeast of Manila. A tremendous ransom aggregating millions of pesetas is said to have been demanded by Aguinaldo. Senora Pedro Gamundi, the wife of a Spanish 2d lieutenant, was among the captives and she aroused the men to attack the guards with sticks and stones. The guards were overthrown, and just as success seemed certain Gen. Malvar returned with a large company of rebels and recaptured the Spaniards but not till the Senora had knocked down several guards. It would appear that if each Spanish male had been as plucky and knocked down two men of his captors, there would have been 1,400 oppressors laid low and liberty might have been had for the asking, but probably the chivalrous Filipino declined to use his weapons on the lady while the men had no such exemption.

We learn from the Manila papers that the 48th Inf. are making quite a musical reputation in the Philippines. They give chorus concerts in Manila and we are told that one programme enlisted 160 regimental vocalists in its production. If music hath the effect on the savage breast declared by the poet, it would seem that the 48th would be just the men to send against the wild tribes in the mountains. The walls of Jericho fell at the blast of a trumpet, and perhaps a double quartet might play havoc with the trenches of a susceptible people.

In a letter to Gen. Otis, dated "Flagship, Brooklyn, Manila, P. I., Jan. 26, 1900," Rear-Admiral Watson transmitted the following report which was published in battalion orders of Comdr. E. H. Green, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Marietta, which shelled Taal, on Major W. H. Johnston, 46th Inf.: "I wish to express my admiration for Major Johnston and the officers and men of his command. Their charge across the bridge connecting Lemer with Taal, under artillery and small arm fire, and taking Taal, leads me to say that there may be as good soldiers, but there are none better."

As a wagon train of six supply wagons was on its way from Santa Cruz to Majajay on Feb. 28, it was attacked by a band of ladrones. The mule trains began a stampede. The escort of twenty men under Capt. Samuel Van Leer, of Co. A, 37th Inf., immediately took a position and began a defensive fire. The firing was rapid for a short time, as the insurgents were anxious to capture the large supplies, but the American marksmanship was too much for them. Capt. Van Leer was wounded in the arm, but he coolly directed his men, and soon had the enemy on the run. There were five insurgents killed and one wounded. Reinforcements from Magdalena were sent for and Capt. Michael Flaherty and part of Co. K, 37th Inf., were soon with the train.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS IN SPANISH WAR.

Capt. and Asst. Surg. W. C. Borden, U. S. A., professor of military surgery and pathology in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., gives in the New York "Medical Journal" of March 31 an interesting and detailed report of gunshot cases in the Spanish-American war, with deductions from them. He mentions two factors as pre-eminent in modern military surgery. The first is the application of the principles of aseptic and antiseptic surgery, and the other is the effect of the jacketed, small calibre bullet. He ventures to assert that had modern methods of asepsis and antiseptics been in use during the Civil War, the results would have been so different from those actually obtained that it would have been seen that it was the surgical method employed and not the particular bullet which most influenced the result. This statement Surgeon Borden puts forward in reply to the claim that may be made that it is the more humane bullet of to-day rather than the advance in surgery that is responsible for the smaller number of fatalities proportionately than were recorded a generation ago. He observes that the employment of aseptic methods and the use of the new bullet have practically coincided, and the bullet has profited from this synchronism and received a credit which is entirely due to the methods. It is not denied that with the old, slow-moving, large bullet the wounds were somewhat larger and therefore more liable to infection, but the point is made that these are really minor circumstances and would influence the results but little. It was probing with dirty probes and unclean fingers that was responsible for the high mortality of the past.

Capt. Borden's conclusions were drawn from the consideration, during the Spanish war, of 202 gunshot wound cases, with 230 wounds. There were sixteen cases with multiple wounds. Some of these were wounded by one and others by more than one missile. In the total there was one death. Surgeon Borden was on duty at the United States Army general hospital at Key West, and it was there that most of the cases that came under his observation were treated. Both Army and Navy figured in the cases treated. The cases from the Navy were from the engagements at Cardenas and Cienfuegos and from the bombardment of San Juan. The cases from the Army were men of the 5th Army Corps wounded in engagements before Santiago up to and including July 2. The wounds had been received from thirty-six hours to five days before reaching the Key West hospital. The wounds had all been well dressed either with the dressing provided in the first-aid packet or with other dressings applied at the field hospitals or on board ship.

Three main facts were apparent: First, that all perforating and penetrating wounds which had simply been covered with a dressing were practically aseptic; secondly, that all lacerated wounds treated in the same way—though many were suppurating—were in excellent condition; thirdly, that all wounds of whatever character, which had been subjected to operative or any treatment other than the simple application of dressings, were suppurating. The excellent condition of the undisturbed cases was so noticeable that, in Surgeon Borden's opinion, it should be laid down as a fixed rule of military surgery that operative interference in the field should be limited to cases of absolute necessity—by absolute necessity meaning where the life of the patient is at stake or transportation without operation would endanger life. All other cases should be dressed with dry dressings, the wounded part immobilized, and the patients transferred to general hospitals, where they can be operated on under the favorable conditions of modern methods. The mortality of the wounded was much kept down, Capt. Borden thinks, by the establishing of numerous large general hospitals and equipping them with Rontgen-ray apparatus and appliances for aseptic surgical work, and transporting the wounded to these hospitals as soon as possible.

He speaks of a number of shrapnel bullet wounds where but for the Rontgen rays they would have been ascribed to jacketed bullets and have missed the treatment they demanded. Cases of special importance are described professionally with illustrations, and the treatment in each case is gone into at length. It is contributions like these that blaze the way for military surgeons of a succeeding generation.

A TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BRERETON.

The general order issued from the headquarters of the 24th Inf. in the field at Cabanatuan, Luzon, Dec. 2, by Lieut. Col. Charles Keller on the death on Dec. 2, 1899, of Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., who was mortally wounded in action in the Philippines, is a tribute to that gallant officer's many fine qualities as a soldier and a man. We give the whole of it except the dead officer's record, which we have already published. The order says that "in the death of Capt. Brereton the regiment loses one of its most honored and gallant officers." After giving his record up to the Cuban campaign of 1898, it says: "What he did in that memorable battle before Santiago (at San Juan), Cuba, on July 1, 1898, can best be told by quoting the words of his superior commander: 'The gallant conduct of Capt. Brereton (John J.), leading his company (G) on the field, reforming it for action, steadying his men, even calling his non-commissioned officers and men by name to get in their places—this amid a rain of bullets from the enemy with no one on the field ahead of him to guide and assure him, forms an example of conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty paralleled by few. After reaching the top of the San Juan hill, Capt. Brereton fell in command of a battalion, and while gallantly directing it in the fight was himself seriously wounded. Nothing could better illustrate the character of the man than the indifference with which he treated his personal safety after he was wounded. Turning to his men who had come to his succor, he coolly remarked: 'Guard the point; don't bother about me.'"

The order then prescribes the wearing of the badge of military mourning by the officers of the regiment for a period of 30 days.

If we are to believe the cynic of the London Admiralty and "Horse Guards Gazette" one-third of England's battleships are unfit to go into action, half of her cruisers are practically useless, and the deficiency of her engineering department renders any catastrophe possible. He cheerfully adds: "Our military weakness has been evidenced by the fact that almost the whole resources of the country and the Empire have had to be drawn upon to subdue two twopenny-half-penny little States, which, after five months' bloody war, have only just had their forces driven out of our own territory, and are not yet subdued; the helpless incompetence of most of the generals concerned has aroused the mockery of the world."

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THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS.

Lippincott's Magazine is publishing a series of "Great Battles of the World," described in graphic style by Stephen Crane. The second article on "The Storming of Badajoz," appears in the April issue. Crane thus describes the final occupation of the town by the English: "With their comrades lying stark, or perhaps in frightful torment, in the fields beyond the walls of Badajoz, these soldiers, who had so heroically won this immortal victory, became the most abandoned, drunken wretches and maniacs. Crased privates stood at the corners of streets and shot everyone in sight. Everywhere were soldiers dressed in the garb of monks, of gentlemen at court, or mayhap wound about with gorgeous ribbons and laces. Jewels and plate, silks and satins, all suffered a wanton destruction. Napier writes of "Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations." He further says that the horrible tumult was never quelled. It subsided through the weariness of the soldiers. One wishes to inquire why the man who was ultimately called the Iron Duke did not try to stop the shocking business. But one remembers that Wellington was a wise man, and he did not try to stop this shocking business because he knew that his soldiers were out of control and that if he tried he would fail."

The demands for Artillery Memorandum No. 2, June 7, '98, has exhausted the first edition, necessitating printing another edition. This memorandum embraces a "Method of Instruction for Light Battery Practice," prepared by Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th. Art.

The most efficacious tonic to excite the appetite, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

LYON.—At New York, April 5, 1900, to the wife of Palmer Heath Lyon, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., now at Manila, a son.

MARRIED.

CLUVERIUS-SAMPSON.—At Boston, Mass., April 5, 1900, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, U. S. N., to Hannah Walker Sampson, daughter of Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.

DIED.

DELANO.—At Claremont, N. H., March 30, 1900, Maria C. Delano, aged eighty-five years, mother of Comdr. Francis H. Delano, U. S. N.

DRESEL.—At Denver, Colo., March 31, Clara LaGrange Dresel, sister of the late Lieut. H. G. Dresel, U. S. N.

MAYO.—At Washington, D. C., April 9, 1900, Commodore William K. Mayo, U. S. N., retired.

OSTHEIM.—Suddenly, at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1900, Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art.

WHARTON.—At Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1900, Arthur D. Wharton, formerly midshipman, U. S. N., afterwards a lieutenant in the Confederate Navy.

VAN NESS.—At Baltimore, Md., on March 31, in his fifty-eighth year, Eugene Van Ness, son of the late Col. Eugene Van Ness, U. S. A., and brother of Capt. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art.

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MONEY MAKING IN WAR.

The adage that "to the victors belong the spoils" works very well with nations who have been successful in war. In her war with China Japan had only 80,000 men engaged, and the war cost her altogether the comparative trifle of \$30,000,000. China had to pay her afterward the nice little sum of \$185,000,000, leaving a clear profit of \$155,000,000, which, reckoning the time the war lasted, worked out to a profit of \$50 per Jap a week.

Sixty years ago, when England was at loggerheads with China, she made a profit of \$10,000,000 as the result of nearly three years' fighting. This was not such a good haul as the Japanese had, but, regarding war as a business for the moment, it gave on this occasion an excellent percentage of profit, for England's expenditure came only to \$11,000,000.

The war with France cost Germany roughly about \$575,000,000. The Government voted \$300,000,000 of this for expenses, and the pensions which she had to pay afterward to her disabled soldiers cost her \$25,000,000. To these items has to be added \$250,000,000 for the loss sustained by her million soldiers being taken away from their occupations. On the other side we find France paying up an indemnity at the finish of \$1,000,000,000, and even this huge amount by no means represents the total of Germany's receipts. Alsace and Lorraine, which she captured from the enemy, are valued at \$320,000,000; she took general goods home with her with her to the value of \$50,000,000, another \$5,000,000 in railway carriages and engines, and she got \$150,000,000 worth of food and clothing for her army while in France, giving the French tradesmen "requisitions," or receipts, which were handed at the close of the war to their own Government, who paid up accordingly. Add to all this the \$60,000,000 which Germany received as interest on the indemnity before it was all paid, and we get \$1,585,000,000 as her war receipts. Subtracting her loss of \$575,000,000, we find her with a clear profit of considerably over \$1,000,000,000. It was not long before this war with France that Germany squeezed an indemnity of \$41,750,000 out of Austria after only a month of war.

Russia would like luck such as this, for all her experiences have not been so happy pecuniarily. In her war with Turkey, after seven months fighting, she sent in a bill to Turkey for \$705,000,000, dividing it into \$450,000,000 for expenditure on her army and war material, and \$255,000,000 for injury to Russian commerce. She offered to take \$160,000,000 in cash and the balance in territory; but the Powers drew the line at the territory. Turkey has not paid off that indemnity yet, and is not likely to do so, so that Russia lost heavily.

These figures are used by "Casell's Saturday Journal" of London to show the English people that they ought not to be disturbed by the home croakers who are bewailing the large expenditures in South Africa. Of course, when the campaign is long and arduous, and the losing side is in an impoverished condition, it is possible that the victors at the finish may find the loss bigger than the profit; but this, it thinks, can seldom happen nowadays. In most wars the victorious nations have at the close been able to regard their bank accounts with considerable degree of complacency, and to agree with the remark which statesmen make that there are some things worse than war.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" finds comfort in the reflection that if England has underrated the military capacity of guerrilla fighters every warlike nation on the continent has done the same thing. The Tyrolean peasants in 1809 at Innsbruck compelled the surrender of Napoleon's General, Brissot, and forced the garrison of Innsbruck to surrender. The story of the Napoleonic invasion of the Peninsula is full of examples of the trouble experienced by regular armies in conflict with guerrilla fighters. It is not always remembered, however, that the Spanish regulars also achieved more than one notable coup. The entire French army in Andalusia, numbering 23,000 men, was caught in July, 1808, between two Spanish forces and compelled to surrender. It passed, says the historian, "into the hands of an enemy whom Napoleon had not believed to possess a military existence." The French Intelligence Department had obviously blundered pretty badly; but we have never heard that the incident was regarded as demonstrating the military inefficiency of France. Russia was occupied forty-seven years, from 1816 to 1863, in conquering the Caucasus, employing at one time an army 280,000 strong. A nation of 60,000,000 was held in check for nearly half a century by a people numbering less than a million. This is not a particularly encouraging outlook for England in South Africa. In 1878 Austria had to pour into Bosnia and Herzegovina a force reckoned at 208,000 men, 38,000 horses, and 480 guns, before she could make any headway against a mob of undrilled peasants, whose only advantage lay in their knowledge of the country, and their natural instinct for fighting. She was preparing for six months for the war, and yet it took her three months to reduce the Bosnians to submission. By the time peace was declared she had lost 5,000 men and 170 officers.

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Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba or Hawaii, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs.

All mail matter sent to soldiers, sailors, marines or other persons in the service of the United States in any of our new possessions is subject to domestic rates of postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 3 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 22 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

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Doric, April 17; Nippon Maru, April 25; City of Rio Janeiro, May 3; Coptic, May 11; American Maru, May 19; City of Pekin, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Moana, April 18; Alameda, May 16; Mariposa, June 13. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, April 16; Empress of China, May 7; Empress of India, May 22. For Honolulu and Sydney: Mowara, May 4; Aorangi, June 1.

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SOME NEW BOOKS.

"Charlemagne, the Hero of Two Nations," by H. W. Carless Davis, M. A., Fellow of All-Souls College, Oxford, etc., has been added to the "Heroes of the Nations," series by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It gives an idea of the first Western Emperor's personality and influence upon European history, based on a study of the chronicles, diplomata, and literature of the period. The same publishers have added another volume to their "Story of the Nations Series," "Modern Spain, 1788-1898," by Martin A. S. Hume.

It is a careful history of the nation during a century of struggles upward out of the abyss into which despotism and bigotry had sunk it, a story of almost unbroken calamity. The author concludes that the loss of Spain's possessions may prove to her a blessing in disguise by bringing to a close the attempts to keep up an extension of interest beyond the power of the nation to control.

"As Talked in the Sanctum," Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston, is a series of conversations on various subjects, written by Rouseville Wildman, Consul of the United States at Hong Kong, during a previous service as editor of a monthly magazine on the Pacific coast.

The Life Publishing Company issue "Barbara Frietchie," a play in four acts by Clyde Fitch, with portrait and illustrations taken from the play as presented by Julia Marlowe.

"Sailing Alone Around The World," is the title of an interesting and profusely illustrated book, published by the Century Company, New York. It tells how Capt. Joshua Slocum, who began his seafaring life when a boy as cook on a fishing schooner, and later was part owner of the American ship Northern Light, sailed around the world 46,000 miles single-handed in his little sloop "Spray," of which he was both, "Cook and Captain bold, and Mate of the Nancy brig, and Bo'sun tight, and Midshipmite, and the crew of the Captain's gig."

The book is written in a fresh and taking style that at once excites the attention of the reader. The success of the voyage was the result of a life experience, for it was a most dangerous undertaking, requiring the skill and readiness of resource only possible to a veteran sailor. The Spray sailed from Boston, Mass., April 24, 1895, and returned to Newport, R. I., June 27, 1898. The craft which was sloop-rigged was 36 feet 9 inches long with a beam of 14 feet 2 inches was purchased second-hand and rebuilt by the captain himself in the most substantial manner. Capt. Slocum, among his varied experiences, had a brush with pirates off the coast of Africa, fought savages off Tierra del Fuego, spoke the U. S. S. Oregon on her record-breaking run, visited St. Helena, and dropped anchor at Cape Town. While at Cape Town he took train to Pretoria where he met President Kruger. In an interview with him Capt. Slocum told him he was sailing around the world. President Kruger refused to accept this, as he knew the world was flat.

"You don't mean round the world," he exclaimed! "It is impossible, you mean in the world. Impossible! Impossible!"

The President's theological opinion could not be changed even by a seaman of Capt. Slocum's experience. Among the illustrations in the book is a photograph of the Spray in Australian waters, and also working drawings showing her construction. The price of the book is \$2, handsomely bound in cloth, and it has 250 pages.

Returned Fighter.—"And as I was being carried away in the ammunition-wagon I—" Listener—"Don't you mean the ambulance-wagon?" Returned Fighter—"No, I was so full of bullets they put me in the ammunition-wagon."—Chicago News.

The effects of the great dynamite explosions at Avigliana, near Turin, on Jan. 16, have recently been described by Dr. M. Baratta. About 400 kilos. of nitroglycerine and 12,000 kilos. of dynamite and gun-cotton were blown up. The first and stronger explosion, though it lasted little more than a second, presented three maxima of intensity, due probably to the explosion of magazines a hundred metres from that in which the nitroglycerine was stored. Owing to the situation of the manufactory, the zone of greatest damage was very small; that in which windows were almost totally destroyed extended to a distance of 3 1-2 miles; doors and windows were made to rattle as far as Crescenzio, 37 miles distant; and the sound of the explosion was heard at Pavia, 87 miles, Varsi, 90 miles, and Lugano, 99 miles.

Here is a choice specimen from the Manchester "Courier" of the stories concerning the Boers appearing in English papers: "But who is there that knows Kruger's history who would be surprised at his committing any atrocity, however abominable? During one of the numerous wars Kruger waged against the native races when he was commandant-general he took a young Kaffir girl prisoner. As she would not divulge any secrets concerning the military strength, position, etc., of her tribe, he ordered her to be laid between two thick wooden beams, and personally sawed the wood and the imprisoned girl in halves. The deed is almost too awful for thought, but, be that as it may, the allegation remains unrefuted up to now."

Several bullet-proof traction trains are in course of construction for the English Government by a Leeds firm. They will have all the latest improvements, and will be capable of traveling on the open veldt of South Africa. One advantage that they possess is that of not being derailable like a railway armored train.

Every member of the Duke of Cambridge's Own is the son of a wealthy man, has had to pay his own expenses, and to take the first place that was offered to him from a

private upwards. Sir James Blyth has two sons in the corps, one a private and the other a corporal. Mr. E. H. Goschen, a nephew of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Abinger, and Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, the son of Lord Cranbrook, are also among the troopers.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, India, thinks as the British did in 1812-15, that we are over-gunning our ships. It quotes from the Army and Navy Journal some statements coming from the bureau officers in Washington as though they were editorial expressions of opinion, including a commendation of the superposed turrets which we have not thus far been disposed to favor. Of these the "Gazette" says: "There is not a single battleship of any other Power laid down or, so far as we can ascertain, designed after that model, and it is notorious that a great body of naval opinion in the United States—where two experimental battleships of that kind have been built and not yet thoroughly tested—is strongly opposed to it. Of course it may prove a successful invention, but the constructors of other nations very properly require a lot of convincing before adopting what is regarded at present as a radically wrong departure."

Among the cadets now at West Point is a young gentleman, who, during the late war with Spain, bore the commission of a lieutenant-colonel. His military ardor received such a fillip from actual experience that when mustered out of active service his ambition urged him to seek a commission through the Military Academy.

THE WAYS OF THE FILIPINOS.

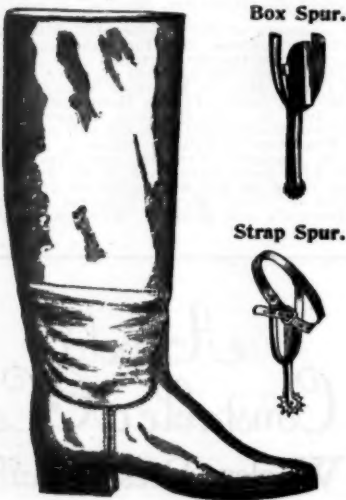
Capt. Edmund Boltwood, late of the 20th Kansas Vols., in an address at Amherst College, Mass., the other day, spoke of the Filipino as resembling the North American Indian in color but lacking his stature. He has the Indian's straight black hair, high cheek bones and thin beard. Though small of stature, they are trim of figure and graceful in movement. They are very cleanly, and bathe thoroughly every day and keep their clothes remarkably clean. The most of them have good manners and are very polite. They have a great deal of mechanical skill, and are expert workers in gold, silver and other metals. They cut, carve, paint and engrave.

The women, as is becoming in that climate, dress very lightly, in very light material, but colors are well selected, and the clothes worn with much grace and style. Their food is very simple, consisting of a little meat, fish, rice and fruits. Rice is the principal article, and until the Americans came, the poorer class never used any wheat flour. They use no knife or fork in eating, but use their fingers instead. They are fond of music, and not only sing, but make and play all kinds of brass instruments, and compose and publish music. Men, women and children smoke cigarettes.

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Mr. Kinnear, a well known war correspondent in South Africa, has recently revealed some of the secrets of his trade in a letter to an English paper. He says: "Correspondents appear to have thought the readiest way to the heart and approving sign manual of the military censor lay through a great slaughter of the enemy. I myself being a man of patriotic instincts, am anxious always to see our brave troops score glorious victories. I do not enquire too curiously. If a gentleman assures me that he has just come out of a trench where dead Boers lay ten deep for ten miles, I naturally shake that gentleman fervidly by the hand, and invoke three cheers for her blessed Majesty. The pretty piles of Boers dead served up for British home digestion as part of the general daily battle banquet have their only existence in the imagination of the cor-

respondent, who thinks canards or variants of patriotism of this kind provide the only ready road to the sympathies and approval of the military censor. The Boers, clever at entrenchments, at finding concealment in rocks, at being over the top when we are shelling the front of a kopje, are clever at the art of fighting so as not to be killed. In their ground entrenchments each man is separated by a good Mauser length from his neighbors right and left. Thus, if a shell should drop right into the trench and do its worst, which in our view would be its best, it could kill but two or three men at most. "The heaps of dead" spoken of as lumbering the sandbag pits of Modder river are, of course, visions of beauty conceived to make the Englishman's December breakfasts gay and nourishing."

Major Albrecht, the captured German gunner, in the "Anhaltische Staatsanzeiger," remarks as the result of his experience with the Boers that the artillery

upon the defensive had no very brilliant role, and that in the attack its effect had been overestimated. The guns made a great noise, and may have considerable moral effect, but they are not decisive, and the result is achieved by the actual combat of infantry or cavalry. "In ten minutes the result of the battles of Colenso and Magersfontein was decided; in five minutes Buller lost his guns," therefore, says Major Albrecht, "the victory falls to efficient rifle-fire, and by no means to the long-range work of artillery."

The total number of conscripts for the French army last year shows a reduction of nearly 15,000 from that of the previous year. This noticeable drop has caused some uneasiness. The fundamental cause of the diminution is doubtless due to the stationary state of the population, but the medical examination of the conscripts has been far more severe than for several years past.

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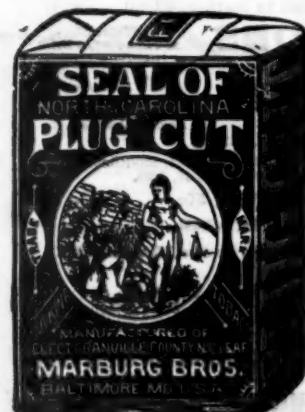
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